ALL DRUGGISTS.

VOLUME XXXII.

REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE

To Close an Estate.

We will sell at Auction without reserve, for cash, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our office, the following desirable property:
River Lot on South Branch, 100 feet front, extending through to and being 75 feet front on Archer-av., east of listed; side track to Alton & St. Louis Railroad. No letter location in the city for lumber or coal yard. Also, one acre on Twelfth-st., east of Douglas Park. The River Lot will be sold subject to mortgage of 7,000. Lot on Twelfth-st. is free and clear. Abstracts of Title furnished to purchasers. For further particulars apply to the property of the comments of the c

Real Estate at Auction

On THURSDAY, June 28, 1877, at the Real Estate Auction-Room of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st., sale to begin at 2 n. m. sharp.
The following, among other property, will be offered: No. 24 Ellis Park, two-story and basement marble-front house.

barn 200 feet frontage on Drexel boulevard, between Porty-third and Forty-sixth-st.
Eleven lots in Mason & McKichan's Subdivision, situate between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth-sts., four lots fronting on the Park and four fronting

GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., Auctioneers.

HOTEL CARS.

The Triumph of Art.

To be always in advance with everything that tends to the safety and comfort of its patrons is the policy of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Its last achievement in this line is the placing on its route between Chicago and Omaha a line of the world-renowned Pullman Hotel cars. These are not the too-well-known road-side eating-house placed on wheels, and called a dining-car, that is attached to a train for a few miles and is then "set off;" but they are the elegant modern Pullman Hotel cars, that run through with the balance of the train, and in them you get luxnrious draw-

man Hotel cars, that run through with the balance of the train, and in them you get luxnious drawing-room sleeping berths, and at the same time secure your meals without leaving your car.

The kitchens of these cars are so arranged that no odors from the cooking visuds can possibly reach the occupants of the berths. No person, no matter how particular he or she may be, can have any cause to make objections on this score.

These celebrated cars are run over the Chicago

Northwestern Railway only between Chicago

faily at 5:30 p. m., and reach Chicago next day a

TO RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TORENT.

GENERAL NOTICES.

INJUNCTION.

Pending my injunction against Oriental Cream and other articles of my deceased father. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD, I have to offer to the trade and to the world of fashion my Olympian Cream, of a quality superior and in quantity nearly equal to the Oriental, at the reduced price of One Dollar.

A. H. GOURAUD.

MORRISSON, PLUMMER & CO., General Western Agents.

Notice to U.S. Pensioners

PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., June 23, 1877. A Rotte is hereby given that after June 30, 1877, all pensioners of the United States, whether Army or Kaly, residing in the State of Illinois, will be paid their pensions at the Agency at Chicago, Ill.

Very respectfully,

Wiss ADA C. SWEET, U. S. Pension Agent, Chi-

FINANCIAL.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO

pplications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

7 Per Cent.

e-5,000 at 7, \$3,000 to \$16,000 at 8, \$2,000 to \$2,500 to \$10 per cent. House and large Grounds at Highland Fark to rent.

Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

7 AND 7 1-9 PER CENT. We are now prepared to make loans on improved business property in sums of \$10,000 and upward at 7 percent. We can make loans on residences in sums of \$5,000 and upward at 7% percent. TURN. ER& BOND, 102 Washington-st., Chicago, ALEX FORTER, 27 State-st., Boston, Eastern Correspond

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Has money to loan on Beal Estate, Produce and Pro-vision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and besiling Exchange on all countries.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

fice of the Chicago Dock Co

Room 8 Tribune Building.

Apply to WM. C. DOW.

w. D. KERFOOT & CO.;

ay Furniture Sale, GORE & CO.,

TRADE SALE HOODS. 26, 9:30 a. m. GOODS.

sand Dollars, desirable Syles in Men's italiy. The goods Wild. Sale of Sume 27, and Summer

ND SHOES of the stock of

EVANS & CO. oe Dealers.

MEROY & CO.,

rtgage Sale

West Monroe-st.,

Carpets, General House ON, POMEROY & CO. 28, at 9:30 o'clock, at

Refrigerators, General, POMEROY & OK

me 25, at 10 o'clock,

CARPETS,

URNITURE

110 LaSalle-st., Room 1, O. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company, for the election of Director for the ensuing year, and for any other business that may be presented, will be held in this dity at the office of the Company on Tuesday, July 10, 1877, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

C: H. DURPHY, Sec'y. ne 28, at 9} o'clock, CONSUMERS. **PEURNITURE** GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

OPTICIAN. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building



The AMERICAN Mangle and UNION Washing Machines are the BEST in use JAS. P. DALTON, 192 State-st. GRATES AND MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1877.

WAKING UP.

Sleepy London Journals Begin REAL ESTATE to Realize that Somebody Is Moving.

> They Admit that a Small Russian Force Has Crossed the Danube.

Russian Reconnoitering Parties Fail to Find the Enemy.

The Turks Burning the Villages in Their Southward Retreat.

A Heavy Cannonade in Progress Between Rustchuk and Giurgevo.

four jots fronting on the Park and four fronting east on Drexel-av.
A 50-foot lot on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st. Five lots at the Grand Crossing, near the Fac-tory. Five lots on Thirty-first-st., two blocks east of Halsted-st.; and other choice property. Property shown free to any persons wishing to see it at any time before the sale. For further par-ticulars call at our office. All sales will be per-Much Damage Inflicted on Both Sides of the

River. The Turks Claim a Series of Vic-

England Will Not Consent to the Occupation of Constantinople.

tories in Asia Minor.

A Turkish Dispatch Reports the Capture of the Montenegrin Capital.

The French Chambers Formally Dissolved by MacMahon.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE. ENGLISH JOURNALS WAKING UP.

[By Gable to The Chicago Tribune.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALISBURY STREET, W. C., June 25 .- The dailies are only just beginning to admit that the Russians have invaded the Dobrudscha having vainly tried for the past two days to prove that it was merely a feint. The News was the first paper to publish a full account of that important move at Galatz and Ibrail. Even Renter was badly left. The Pall Mall Gazette contents itself to-night with saying that the vital issues of the campaign will probably be decided elsewhere than in the Dobrudscha, and that the real difficulties of the Russians are still before them.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND is gradually becoming more defined. The speech of Sir Stafford Northcote on Saturday night at the Trinity House banquet gave eat satisfaction, and had a very different effect from that produced by the speech of Lord Salisbury at the Merchant Tailors'

dinner. IN THE DOBRUDSCHA. Your correspondent at Ibrail telegraphs 'I have sent -particulars of the crossing of the Danube by mail to-day. The troops have continued in unbroken line on the march from here to Matchin. Fifteen thousand infantry and 3,000 Cossacks are already in Bulgaria, with eighty field pieces. No fighting has taken place since Friday. The

Turks are reported to have retreated in disorder beyond Hirzova. " Preparations are making for the

IMMDDIATE ADVANCE of the Russians to Tchernavoda, as they wish to save the Kustendji railway from de-

"Scouting parties of cavalry have already penetrated to Iglitza, and report the country eserted and

VILLAGES BURNED BY THE TURKS." "Your correspondent at Bucharest tele graphs that an attempt will be made to-night or to-morrow to cross at Oltenitza and Simnitza, where the Twelfth Corps under Gen. Vanoffski, the Eleventh under Prince Schachoffski, the Ninth under Gen. Reudever, and the Eighth under Gen. Radetsky, are

concentrated. MOVING.

BATTLE AT RUSTCHUK.

LONDON, June 25.—An unsuccessful attempt
of the Russians to cross near Rustchuk has been
followed by a severe battle on the Danube, in which the Turkish gunboats have taken active

GIURGEVO ON FIRE. The town of Giurgevo, opposite Rustchuk, oc-Turkish shells. Heavy firing is still going or

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 25.—Simultaneously with the crossing into the Dobrudscha, news comes of a general movement of Russian troops between Slatina and Alexandria, down to the Danube, between Turnu-Maguereli and Simnitza, the Ninth Army Corps, which forms the extreme right, leading the way. Preliminary operations on the Danube have begun in earnest.

BOMBARDMENTS
ntinued along the whole line Sunday, including the batteries at Oltenitza, Beket, Grahova, and Kalafat. The Turks are reported preparing to conce

trate their forces on the Lower Danube and the fortresses forming the quadrilateral, -Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna,-leaving the Wid-IN THE DOBRUDSCHA

the fall of Tultcha and Sulina cannot be fall distant, as the Turkish forces occupying these tion and reinforcements. WARM WORK.

The bombardment of Rustchuk, which comthat the English Consulate at Rustchuk has been destroyed by the bombardment.

ORDERED TO ADVANCE. BUCHAREST, June 25.—The corps now entering the Dobrudscha is ordered to advance as quickly as possible up to the line of the Czernayoda and Kustendje Railway. After their arrival the right wing of the centre army will

orce a passage higher up the stream.

RUSTCHUK, "Sunday night, June 24.—The combardment of this town by the Russians has become terrible. The Turks stand the fire with great coolness. They reply vigorously and with good aim. A shell has fallen in the prison and killed two prisoners. Seven non-combattants have been killed and wounded. Shots have struck the German, English, and Belgian Consulates. Shells have burst near the hospital, but the Russian fire seems directed to the centre of the

VIENNA, June 25.—It is supposed the Czar will leave Bucharest for Alexandria to be present at the crossing thereabouts, which is expected either on Tuesday or Thursday. A fear ful contest is expected at Rustchuk.

SICKNESS. There are 800 cases of typhoid in the Russian

ASIA MINOR.

TURKISH VICTORIES.

ERZEROUM, June 25.—After the battle of Merdekan, June 16, the Turks, having fallen back on Delibaba, the Russian left wing took possession of Delibaba Pass, and fortified it. The Russian right wing having retired somewhat, Moukhtar Pasha telegraphed Rachid Pa sha to join him with nine of the twelve battalions forming the Turkish left wing. Moukhtar quitted his headquarters at Zewin on the night of June 17, for Delibaba, to take command of the Turkish right wing in person. On the following day he received reinforcements which raised the strength of the right wing to nineteep battalions, four cavalry regiments, and three batteries. The Russians in Delibaba Pass numbered 20,000, with five batteries.

SEVERAL SKIRMISHES were fought. June 20 and 21, Moukhtar attacked the pass. The fighting lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening.
The Russians were at first driven from their and attacked the Turkish positions on the heights with charges of infantry and cavalry. The Turkish front gave way for a short tim but afterwards rallied, charged the Russians, and drove them back. The Turks then opened terrible artillery fire, and compelled the Russians to fall back with heavy loss. The Turks ac-knowledge a loss of 400 killed and about the same number wounded. It reckons that the Russian losses were

AT LEAST DOUBLE. On the 27th Moukhtar again fought a severe battle. The Russian cavalry were placed in an intrenchment to act as infantry, but ultimately the Turks drove them out, and pursued them, the Russians retreating in disorder for Zeideker. The whole of the fighting lasted thirty-three hours. The Turkish loss, according to the latest accounts, is upwards of 2,000, and the Russian much heavier. The Turkish headquarters are still at Zewin

where twenty-four battalions and two batteries ecupy an excellent position, which is unassail able in front. On the 23d 16,000 Russians began to against this position. The main body of this force is at Sarickamich, five hours' march from Zewin, and its advance guard is at Yemibkoy. It is very probable that a great battle will be fought in this quarter. The Turks await an assault, and if it is not attempted they will advance and endeavor to crush this corps. Ismail Pasha. Governor of Erzeroum, commands the centre during the absence of Moukhtar Pasha. So far, all attacks upon Kars have been repulsed with

BATAZID. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.-The Turkish newspaper Bassiret announces the capitulation of the Russians at Bay azid.

Dervish Pasha telegraphs from Batoum Jun 28: "We have repulsed several attacks of the Russians, and finally compelled them to with-draw, and retreat with 1,500 killed and wounded. Darkness coming on, we could not bring up our artillery, and therefore did not occupy the in-trenchments which the Russians abandoned, but

returned to our position."

A telegram from the Governor of Trebizond states that a frigate assisted in the foregoing af-fair by the bombardment of the intrenchments Turkish officers and eighty men were killed

REINFORCEMENTS.
St. Petersburg, June 25.—It is officially anounced that reinforcements are on their way to

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION. LONDON, June 25.—Commenting on the correspondence between Gortschakoff and Derby, Saturday, the Times says that frankness has been met by frankness, and the may hope for the speediest termination, ought not to endanger the good relations between England and Russia."

ENGLAND OBJECTS. The English Cabinet has, after due deliberation, disapproved of Gortschakoff's declaration as to Russia's policy in the Eastern war, and the English Government has resolved not to allow even the temporary occupation of Constantino ple by the Russians.

men-of-war are about to be launched at Cron

WELLESLEY'S GRIEVANCE. LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Lords
Earl Derby said it was true that Col. Wellesley,
an English attache, had been received uncourteously by the Grand Duke Nicholas, but a communication received from the Russian Govern ent he thought set the matter right.

ment he thought set the matter right.

HOBART'S ADVICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.—Hobart Pasha,
Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish fleet, stated
in the council of Ministers that the fleet should
be employed in preventing the Russians from
siding the detachments in the Dobradscha.
The Admiral says the bombardment of Odessa
without the disembarkation of troops would be
useless.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.—The Bassire newspaper states that Suleiman Pasha has entered Cettinje, the Capital of Montenegro. NOT BELIEVED.

LONDON, June 25.-From Ragusa come several telegrams denying the report of Turkish successes and the junction of Suleiman Pasha and Ali Saib. These dispatches are considered antrustworthy. All Ragusa news strongly

successes and the junction of Suleiman Pasha and Ali Salb. These dispatches are considered untrustworthy. All Ragusa news strongly favors the Sclavs.

THE PRINCES OF ROUMANIA.

Bucharest Correspondence New York Times.

I had a long audience resterday with her Highness the Princess Elizabeth of Roumania, nee Princess of Wied, and here again i must remark upon the exquisite courtey and utter absence of pretension which characterizes this family. Partyenus as rule—I take the word in its real sense as meaning some one who has arrived at success where she ad no right to expect it—are generally uppish and try to make you feel their importance. Here there is nothing of the kind; they both are simple and unaffected. There was no Chamberlain or Equerry to sit upon me with his condescension; a servant showed me up one flight of stairs and down another, and through a long gallery hung with engravings of German and Italian cathedrals, into a bright drawing-roum furnished in crimson silk. A dozen good modern paintings hung on the walls above low etagerss filled with choice selections of French, English, and German books, among which were Shakspeare and Longfellow in the original, and a collection of the Tauchnitz editions of modern novels. Some choice Dresden china stood at one end of the room, and at the other, on a malachile pedestal, the bust in marble of the only child of the sovereign, a sweet little thing who died of croup about two years ago. A statue of the same infant in a reclining position was in a recess. I was not kept long in waiting before another servant opened the door and announced me by name, just as would have been done at an ordinary visit. Princess Elizabeth met me with a pleasant smile, saying that her husband had already spoken of me to her, and that she was delighted to make the accasinatione of an American. She had heard so much do my country and so admired its institutions, "for you must know," she added, "that I am a thorough kept between the manner is caloniated to put a stranger immediately at Roumanians are an uncommonly lucky people to have made such a choice of sovereigns. As I was bowing my way out, the door opened and the demoiselle d'honneur Mile. Zoe Rosetti entered. I wish I could do justice here, but no pen save a poet's can, and so in sooer prose I will write that I looked upon the most beautiful greature whom I ever met, the realization in desh and blood of Byron's portrait of the Bride of Abydos in the costume of a lady of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It is a man's duty to pay homage to beauty such as this, and I cannot refrain from the expression of my admiration; indeed, I cam afraid that I showed my admiration too clearly as the apparition quite took my breath away, and I stumbled over a chair during my with and I had the satisfaction of hearing two slivery peals of laughter, provoked, I feel convinced, by my awkwardness.

"BAIRACK." THE BANNER OF THE CALIPHATS—WHY THE SULTAN BROUGHT IT BEFORE THE ARMY. An Oriental correspondent of the London Telegraph writes: "On April 25, the Sultan Abdul Hamid, addressing the Turkish army, said: 'The fatherland is in danger. It is my duty to take in when the benner of the Caliphate and So into my hand the benner of the Calinhate and on into the midst of my soldiers to sacrifice, if necessary, my life for the independence of the Empire and the honor and life of our women and children. and the honor and life of our women and children. Many of the readers of the Daily Teiegraph would like, perhaps, to know some details of this banner, and of its wonderrul influence upon the mind of those who believe in Mohammed and his 'Koran.' It might interest them, therefore, if I give here

ome observations on the subject.

'The banner of the Caliphate, to which the Sultan alludes in his speech, is that which the Turks call the Heavenly Standard,' and, in their language, 'Bairack.' Its color is green, and they believe Bairsck.* Its color is green, and they believe the temporary occupation of Constanting bely the Russians.

ERGLAND AND THE SURZ CANAL.

LONDON, June 25.—The is the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northbote said the Porte's answer to England's communication relating to the Sucz Canal was received by Layard, the British representative at Constantinople, on the 21st. The substance of the answer is that the Porte assents to England's view regarding the free passage of the canal for neutrals, but it cannot allow Russian ships access to the canal, as it is part of the Ottoman Empire. In view of Russia's declaration not to make war upon the canal, England will not take any steps for its protection.

MONEH WANTED.

It is stated that, notwithstanding the 25.

000,000 in the Indian Budget, the Government really did intend to ask Parliament for \$25,000.000 to meet war condingencies. However, whether or wing to an antagonism said to certait between Earl Beaconsfield and the Marquist of Saliabury, or the probability of a determined opposition from the Libernia on application is to be made only for \$10,000,000. It is said that not only with the treath of the Russians taking Eracroum, to propose an armistice with a view to negotiate a peace.

REFORTER AL.

REMORAS.

LONDON, June 25.—It is rumored that British Gen. Kimball has been instructed, in the event of the Russians taking Eracroum, to propose an armistice with a view to negotiate a peace.

REFORTER AL.

ARFORTER BERGACTIONS.

Austria's contemplated initiatory measures are gradually coming to be regarded as measures of precaution against all contingencies which may arise in the provinces bordering on Austria after the crossing to be regarded as measures of precaution against all contingencies which may arise in the provinces bordering on Austria after the crossing to be regarded as measures of precaution against all contingencies which may arise in the provinces bordering on Austria after the crossing to be regarded as measures of precaution against all contingencies which it to have been the banner of the Prophet Moham-med, delivered to him by the angel Gabriel, through the medium of Ayesha, as an indubitable

one God, and Mohammed is his spostle. On the other states the following motio in Arabic: "Have confidence in the following motio in Arabic: "Have confidence in the following motio in Arabic: "How confidence in the following motio in Arabic: "How confidence in the following motio in Arabic: "How confidence in the following the following motio in Arabic: "In the following motio in arabic: "In the mane of God the Most High and Almighty, God the Lord is annit." Month is known the following prophers and santia. Month is known the following prophers and santia. Month is followed to make the following th

army is very similar to the English. Each corps consists of two complete divisions, under a Lientenant General, with the following corps' troops under the immediate command of the General-in-Chief, viz.: A brigade of cavalry, a brigade of field artillery, two troops of horse artillery and a battalion of sappers. Each division contains two brigades of infantry, with one regiment of cavalry, one troop of horse artillery, and one-half brigade field artillery, under the personal order of the divisional artiliery, under the personal order of the divisions leader. Each infantry brigade consists of two regiments, and each regiment has four battalions regiments, and each regiment has four battalions—one of rifles and three line corps; the rifle, or light infaniry battalion, having four mountain guns (or mitraillenses, in some cases) attached to it. These guns are mounted on mules similar to our Indian mounted batteries, though the carriages are more clumsy and ammunition boxes not so complete. Each cavalry regiment is commanded by a Colonel, with two Majors and two Adjutants under him; it is divided into eight troops of ninety sabres, with one Captain, one Second Captain, and three subalterns as the staff. Each infantry regiment is commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel. There is a Major to each battalion, assisted by two Adjutants, and there exist companies of from eighty to 100 men each, officered by one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Sub-Lieutenant. To every regiment of cavalry and battalion of infantry there is a Doctor and a Paymaster. This is the organization laid down in the War-Office, but I fear the army is far removed from it. However, it reads well on paper. There are nominally twelve army corps. The First at and around Constantinople and the Dardanelles, the Second at and about Yarna, the Third on the Danube, the Fourth at Kars, the Fifth at Erzeroum, the Sixth at Batoum and Ardaham, the Seventh at Bagdad, the remaining five in Enropean Turkey. This is the distribution according to the War Office, but as there is no published army list, and as there are no outward and visible means of distinguishing regiments from each other—for they are not numbered, nor have they different facings—it must be almost as difficult for an officer on the staff of the Turkish army to know the corps one from another as it is for a stranger. The whole of the one of rifles and three line corps; the rifle, or light

bered, nor have they different facings—it must be almost as difficult for an offeer on the staft of the Turkish army to know the corps one from another as it is for a stranger. The whole of the Turkish army is now furnished with the Henri-Martini rifle, with the Berdan cartridge, but the men have not been instructed in its use, and very few officers even understand the sights of their new weapon. Discipline among all ranks seems to be unknown. Sentries relieve each other at pleasure, lay their ritles down and converse pleasantly with their officers on various topics, the most general one being abuse of the War Minister. "I am sure," writes the correspondent, "that even Lord Cardwell never suffered from our service half as much as Redif Pasha does from those under his command. In Constantinople the opinion was preity openly expressed that he would fall in a few days, and that Raouf Pasha, the present Minister of Marine, would take over his portfolio. Raouf is an old St. Cyr cadet, and served in the Crimea. He is well educated, intelligent, and free from the obstinate conservations so common among Turkish officials, being very popular in his own service, which is the army, and having been successful at the Ministry of Marine. The military Turks look forward to having the army put on the same efficient footing as the navy is at present, and for their sakes I hope Raouf will soon rule the War Office."

THE CZAR.

HIS VISIT TO ROUMANIA, AND HIS RECEPTION BY BULGARIANS. Dispatches to London Times. PLOIESTI, June 6. -To-day occurred an event which will long be memorable in the history of Eu-rope. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Czar arrived et the Town of Ploiesti. - a place where the work of an old civilization is manifested by old walls built of stone, with layers of flat tiles at intervals, and temple-like ruins. The Emperor Alexander comes to Roumania, not as a conqueror, but as an ally. To the Bulgarians, the Czar comes as a Libator, for he has accustomed the people on both sides of the Danube to regard him as their only friend and helper. At his approach, without doubt, the Bulgarians rejoice. Their country is to be admin-istered by Prince Tcherkaske, who, with Eulogio Giorgieff, a Bulgarian, possessed of such business capacity that in Wallachis he has accumulated a fortune of half a million sterling, and other great Bulgarians, left Bucharest yesterday to meet his Imperial Majesty. A Russian Prince, with Bul-garian assistants, will administer a Province where, I am told by Bulgarians themselves, the massacres

Imperial Majesty. A Russian Prince, with Bulgarian assistants, will administer a Province where, I am told by Bulgarians themselves, the massacres known by the name of "atrocities" in England were but as the sudden breaking out of waters checked for a moment.

PLOISSTI, June 7.—The railway station was decorated with flags, Roumanian and Russian, wherever room for flags could be found. In the centre of each gleamed an Imperial Crown, with the abbreviation "A. H." in black, and laurel garlands surrounded the device. Palm branches lined both sides of the platform.

In the suite of the Emperor were the Czarewitch and his brothers: Prince Gortschakoff, who brings his secretaries with him, hoping that now at last the dream of his life will be realized; Gens. Jomini and Hamburger: Marshal Adlerberg, Gen. Milutine, the soldier who has had the courage and the talent to reorganize the Russian army on liberal principles; Gen. Suvaroff, a name once famous in Europe; Gen. Vojescoff, with six other Generals attached to his Majesty; and Dr. Batken. In other wars the gown gives place to the sword, for a time at least, but in this they will go hand-in-hand to consolidate the future laws of Bulgaris, which are already drawn up, and were translated into the native language within the last day or two. Two foreign military attaches were there, but there was no English uniform.

The sun had just sunk below the horizon when a shrill whistle announced the coming of the Emperor, who was received with hearty cheers. The reception, was short, and in five minutes the road, a mere track, newly covered with smooth, round stones from the bed of a river, was broken into clouds of dust, reddened by the evening light. The way was not beset by Russian troops, being guarded by the few Roumanian soldiers who wadered about on horseback near it; but, when the Czar had driven 300 yards, he saw lining the road and the streets some of the same soldiers that met him at Barboschi—men of all shapes and sizes, but mostly young, dressed in a dark uniform ab

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PARIS, June 25. —President MacMahon has par

According to the semi-official Francais, Mahon has assured a deputation of manufac from the lower Seine that he will retain his offic till 1880, and answer for order at home and peac

belonging to a batcher who has purchased American bacon.

THE COMING CONTEST.

Paris, June 25.—The Moniteur announces under reserve that simultaneously with the decree ordering a new electron President MacMahon will issue a manifesto, setting forth in clear and concise terms the conservative programme of the Government as opposed to the programme of the Left. The Republican Senators have issued a declaration. They say: 'We believe the re-election of the 363 Deputies who voted the order of the day censuring the Cabinet is a duty incumben: on the country as a solemn affirmation of its intention to maintain republican institutions, which alone are capable of insuring order at home and peace abroad."

ROME.

NEW ARCHBISHOPS. ROME. June 25. -At the Consistory to-day the ROME, June 25.—At the Consistory to-day the Pope appointed the Rt. -Rev. L. M. Fink, present Vicar-Apostolic of Kansas, to be Archbishop of that State, and the Rt. -Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., the present Bishop of Richmond, Va., as successor of the most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D.

THE IRISH PILGRIMS.

RONE, June 7.—This morning the Pope gave andience in the Hall of Consistory to the Irish pilgrims, who were led by Cardinal Cullen and the Bishops of Eiphin, Down and Connor, Achonry, and Galway. A Latin address was read by the Cardinal, to which his Holiness replied, but without any special allusion to Ireland beyond words of affectionate. regard. The Irish pilgrims numbered about 200, among whom were McSwiney, ex-Mayor of Dublin; Ald. Hegarty, and the Chevalier O'Clery, M. P., who had remained in Rome to be present at the andience. Father Mullooly, with the Irish Dominican Fathers of St. Clement's, the Guardian and students of St. Isidore, the Irish Augustines of Santa Maria in Posterula, the Rector and students of the Irish College, the Irish Augustines of Santa Maria in Posterula, the Rector and students of the Irish College, the Irish augustines of Santa Maria in Posterula, the Rector and students of the Irish College, the Irish augustines of Santa Maria in Posterula, the Rector and students of the Irish College, the Irish students of the Propaganda, and all the Irish Catholic residents of Rome were also present. Their offering amounted to £14,000 and a number of valuable gifts. In the evening Father Mullooly illuminated the subterranean Basilica of St. Clement's for the Irish pilgrims. THE IRISH PILGRIMS.

MEXICO.

AN ANNEXATION CANARD. AN ANNEXATION CANARD.

SAN FRANCISCO. June 25.—A press dispatch from Vallejo says: "Dr. L. C. Frieble, brother of Gen. J. B. Brisble, ridicules the story that the latter is now in Mexico bent on any scheme of annexation as a Government agent. He states that the General's business in the City of Mexico now is simply eral's business in the City of Mexico now is simply to settle some claims held by Americans against the Mexican Government, and that he is representing New York parties in that matter. The General's presence in Washington, alluded to, was mainly connected with that matter. He occupies no official relation to the Government, carrying only letters of istroduction from the leading authorities in Washington to the American Minister and others."

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 26—5 a. m.—A deputation waited on the Earl of Derby sestenday to urge the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico. Lord Derby said that the initiative must come from Mexico.

GEN. GRANT.

HE WRITES TO THE MAYOR OF BIRMING HAM. LONDON, June 25.—Gen. Grant has written to the Mayor of Birmingham that he expects to leave England temporarily the first week in July, and is fully engaged up to that time; but on his return in the autumn, when he will remain a month in Enspecially gratified.

Gen. Grant, it is expected, will go to Windsor to-morrow to see the Queen.

STROUSBERG.

London, June 25.—The Moscow Court has or-dered the immediate execution of the sentence against Dr. Strousberg, the railroad speculator. It is therefore expected he will be removed to the Debtors Prison, instead of. as heretofore, being permitted to remain under arrest in his own house.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Dispatch to London Times.

Paris, June 6.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company was held here to-day, and was unusually well attended. Her Majesty's Government was specially represented at the meeting by Mr. Adams, the Pirst Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris. On the platform occupied by the members of the Board, near to M. de Lesseps, were the English Directors—Col. Stokes, Mr. Rivers Wilson, and Mr. Standen. M. de Lesseps' report to the shareholders stated that the net profit of last year had exceeded 2,000,000f, an amount which would enable the Company to pay a dividend of 3f 55%c per share. The dividend paid last year had been only 1f 88e per share. During the first five months of the current year the number of ships passing through the canal had increased nearly 9% per cent on that of the similar period of 1876. The largest ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

ly from Paris to lay before her Majesty's Gover ment a project for regulating the passage of shi of war through the Suez Canal.

I received him in jeompany with the Chancells of the Exchequer, and he handed to me the draugi project, of which I inclose a copy.

After some conversation, I told him that th question of the position of the Suez Canal unde present circumstances was a difficult and delicat one, and that I could not then say any more that that the project which he had been good enough to submit to me should have full consideration.

Her Majesty's Government have some to the conclusion that the scheme proposed in it for the cutsion that the scheme proposed in it for the neutralization of the canal by an international

canal were to be se other Governments I am, etc.,

INDIA.

TNDIA.

THE PAMINE—NO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

New Fork World.

There is no change for the better in India. The famine has not abated, and affairs everywhere are becoming critical. The price of grain is advancing, most of the Burmese rice-crop has been secured for English consumption, and there is no rain. The condition of the people on the relief works is gradually deteriorating. In eight districts where the annual death-rate of the winter season is not usually more than 20 per 1,000, it ranged from usually deteriorating. In eight districts where the annual death-rate of the winter season is not usually more than 20 per 1,000, it ranged from 37.3 to 148.3 in December, and from 62.6 to 118.7 in January. Many of the deaths are due to starvation, or diseases engendered by starvation, but these are debited to "cholera." The best authorities estimate the total loss of life that will follow from famine at a million, and thank that the Madras census of 1881, with its 30,000,000 souls, will show, if not a retrograde a stationary population. A fact is cited by the London Times' correspondent which upsets the assertion that periodical famines and pestilences are necessary to keep down the 'redundant population of Hindostan. The remarks on this head, the correspondent holds, would be pertinent to the subject if the famine had displayed itself in the most thickly populated districts for the country, but, as a matter of fact, the most thickly populated districts have been able not only to grow food enough for their own necessities, but to export to places where there was scarcity. Tanjore, for instance, with its 540 inhabitants to a square mile, has known no famine nor distress beyond that incidental to the raising of prices of food from 100 to 200 per cent above the ordinary rates; while Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Bellary, with only 130, 180, and 130 inhabitants to a square mile, have felt the pressure most severely. There is no evidence of any value to show that the population in India is beyond the capacity of the iand to support. Every pound of grain consumed in the famine tract of the south during the present scarcity has been supplied by India itself, and whils an enormous local failure of crops over an area inhabited by 20,000,000 of people has prevailed, India has still been able to add largely to her exports of wheat to Europe. There is nothing in the condition of the famine-stricken district to point to over-population, and when the famine is over it may be found that the districts are suffering from want of peop

GREAT BRITAIN. AMERICAN BEEF IN ENGLAND.

An additional return obtained by Mr. Elliott, M. P., was, on Priday, issued on the importation of meat. It embraces the three months ended the 31st of March last, and is divided into three parts, showing the quantity and the value of the dead meat imported into the United Kingdom in the period, distinguishing the principal countries from which the same was imported; the second refers to the ports at which the meat was received, and the third shows the aggregate importation and the value. The total quantity imported in three months was 477, 498 cwt., of which 12,025 came from Denmark, 4,804 from Germany, 25,355 from Holland, 6,407 from Belgium, 8,439 from France, 47,527 from Australia, 6,025 from Canada, 383,685 from the United States, 2,006 from Uruguay, and 1,062 from other countries, making the total 477,598 cwt. The value of the importations was £1,273,232, comprising £23,020 Denmark, £12,005 Germany, £78,314 Holland, £39,805 Belgium, £33,913 France, £117,172 Australia, £10,688 Canada, £940,645 the United States, 24,021 Uruguay, and £3,040 other countries. The same honorable member recently procured a return as to the importation of live stock, showing the foreign cattle and sheep imported into Great Britain in three years. In the year 1678, 1,300,834; and in the preceding year, 995,580. In the three years the number of cargoes having diseased animals was 1,485, of which one cargo was affected by the cattle-plague, thirteen by—pleuro-pneumonia, 1,381 by foot and mouth disease, two by sheep-pox, and sixty-one by sheep-scab.

Special Dispatch to The Tythuna.

LEAVERWONTH, Kan., June 25.—The Hull-Wiley baby case, which created so much interest over the entire country a little over a month ago, and was settled by Judge Brewer deciding that the child belonged to Mrs. Wiley, is to be reopened. Mrs. Hull has had a writ of habeas corpus sued out, and the Home for the Friendless mother will have to show cause why she retains the child in her custody. It is a case that has few equals in the highest of the country of law.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Further Accounts of the Horrible Butchery at Gore, O.

Dangerously-Intense Excitement of the People of the Beighborhood.

ange of Venue from Judge Lynch's Jurisdiction Successfully Secured.

ester Puneral of One of the Mollie Maguires Hanged Last Week.

Facts in the Case of the Sad Tragedy in King Sing, I. Y.

THE GORE BUTCHERY. COLUBRIS, O., June 25.—The general conversa-tion in the city to-night is over the horrible mur-der at Gore, O. Considerable excitement prevails, and intelligence is hourly expected of an attack on the jail at Lancaster, where the murderer is con-

coan, O., June 24.—The Coroner and Jury are work to day on the premises, but have brought light nothing beyond what was already stated, to light nothing beyond, that was already stated. A lover of the young lady had visited her during the week, and had made arrangements to come on Saturday evening and remain over Sunday. He came while the people were sorrowfully looking on the cead. He was startled at seeing a crowd, and, rushing up, be inquired what was the matter. When some one pointed to the body of his dead sweetheart, his lamentations of grief moved the hearts of every person present. Te-day the mother of young Terrell, who lives close by, was at the scene of the murder, assisting in every way she could, little dreaming that her son had in any manner sided in the horrible work. When some one informed her had been arrested, and had confeased the crime, with an "Oh, God!" she sank down in dead faint. The exitement is intense. About 1.500 people have gathered about the premises, and fears are entertained that there will be an attempt to-night to take the prisonors from the lail and lynch them. The militia are under arms at their armory, and a lot of extra police have been sworn in gathered about in the vicinity of the jail, and many a low, deep oath is heard. Men are pale with suppressed indignation, and in the multitude friere is but little noise, but to the contrary. The ominous whispering and low murmurings foretell what may be expected of determined, revengeful men, at any moment. The tragedy was first discovered by a neighbor's boy, who went to the house and looked in the door, saw that the table was set. and, seeing no one, he hallooed, and receiving no answer, he turned to go around the house to find some one, and there, almost within his reach, he saw the body of the murdered firl. He was terror-stricken, and, screaming, he ran and gave the alarm. The neighbore hearing the crices came in every direction. Some coming over the hill and through the corn-field picked up the corn-cutter which had been used, and, while examining it, they were attracted by the pictous howing of the dop belonging to the murdered man, and going over to the fen

who are very much excited, but, as the prisoners have been spirited away for safe keeping, twenty-five miles distant, no doubt things will become more quiet within a few hours.

Lancastera, O., June 25.—A special train with the prisoners from Logan came through to Lancaster all right. There were some fears that the train would be stopped after leaving Logan, and the prisoners taken from the Sheriff and hung. The train was run with great care and caution, making a run of seventeen miles in one hour. The prisoners were under strong guard from the time of leaving Logan until safely locked in the Fairfield County Jail, where they will remain for the present.

THE MOLLIES' BURIAL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

SUMMIT HILL, Carbon Co., Pa., June 24.—Alex-

ander Campbell, the last of the hanged Mollies, was buried here yesterday afternoon. His remains were followed from the late home in Landford, a mile down the mountain, by the largest funeral ever seen in the coal regions, the procession reaching almost from the tavern of the dead man, in the railey, to the little church on the top of the mountain. The day being Sanday and Campbell have

ARKANSAS.

Leventy-five miles cast of here, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, last night about 1 o'clock a rolored man, who had been arrested vesterday, charged with being one of the parties engaged in the murder of three citizens of Lonake County four years ago, and was awaliting the arrival of a train to be transported to this city in charge of a guard, was killed by a party of three masked men. The negro was being gaarded in a wooden building, when the three rode up, warned the guards to get out of the way, and commenced shooting. The negro was fatally wounded. He died to-day. L. A. Beach, a prominent citizen, who was in the house, coming out to see the cause of the disturbance, was severely wounded in two places, the maskers taking him for the magre. The latter will probably recover.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

New York, June 25.—The lady who killed herest and her child at Sing Sing Saturday was Mrs.

Mary Virginus Burrill, not Mrs. Hubbard, as previously reported. She was the wife of John Burrill, a wealthy real estate and insurance agent of Brooklyn. She had for some time been considered as insane, and last year was conneed in an asylum at Platbush for three weeks. Last week she visited her huseand in Brooklyn and learned from him that he had obtained a divorce from her. She returned to Sing and got possession of a large navy revolver with which she first shot her daughter. Alma Haskma, a child by a former husband, and then shot herself. It is easid the news of the divorce was the primary cause of the suicide and murder. MURDER AND SUICIDE.

KILLED WITH A MALLET.

RILLED WITH A MALLET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Snow Ctrr, Ia., June 25.—During an altereation
Saturday night at Ponca, Neb., between Fred T.
Gould, a merchant there, and Dr. J. S. Hughes,
the latter called the former a liar, whereupon
Gould struck Hughes on the head with a heavy
mailet, splitting his skull, and causing death in
about half an hour. Gould was arrested and held
for examination, which will probably occur tonight. The affair caused considerable excitement,

MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Pribuna.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25.—The counsel for Rate Noonan, who murdered William Sidle last fall, made a motion to dismiss the defendant, as The motion was taken under advisement by the Judges. If the prisoner be not discharged, the councel will demand another trial immediately.

PRATRICIDE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Bast Sastnaw, Mich., June 25. - Matt McDer ott, the Midland man who was stabbed through

ESCAPE. ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET. June 24.—Thomas Croak, alias Crocker, escaped from the Penitentiary this evening. He was emplyed outside the walls as a cow-boy, and

RILLED AT A DANCE. SCRANTON, Pa., June 25.—Patrick Connelly was murdered Sunday morning early, between King-ston and Wyoming, by a party with whom he had quarreled at a dance.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 25.—John Evans was shot and mortally wounded by Thomas Ryang Cause, Evans refused to drink with Ryan. Evans died in the Charity Hospital here yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispute to The Tribute.

Washington, D. C., June 25.—The President, just before leaving, said to friends that he should make a speedy example of any Federal officer who neglected to conform to the late Executive order, by removing any man who retained his by removing any man who retained his place in a political organization of any kind after sufficient time should have clapsed for its circulation. Cabinet officers construe the order as necessitating the disbanding of Republican political clubs in this city. Some of these are strong working organizations. The Ohio Association in the last campaign numbered about 100, and rendered much efficient service in collecting funds, circulating documents, and providing means for Ohio clerks going home to vote.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINDOON, D. C., June 25.—The Commis-

Washington, D. C., June 25.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has made the following apportionment of a gross sum of \$300,000 appropriated by Congress for land surveys during the next ison year:
For the survey of private land ciaims in New
Mexice. \$ 35,000
Colorado. 2.000
California. 6.000
Artzona. 5,000

		\$48

		4 14
	** ******* **********	. 16
		824
	of public	of public lands in Colorado

40,000 10,000

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Annual Meeting of the Michigan Central and Its Results.

Jay Gould Routed, and Sloan Likely to Be Retained as President.

The Old Directory Re-elected with but Two Changes.

Agreement Between the Lehigh Coal and Pennsylvania Central Companies. MICHIGAN CENTRAL ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 25.—One of the hottest over the control of a railroad that has ever coursed in this country has just come to an end. occurred in this country has just come to an end. The bone of contention has been the Michigan Central Railroad, one of the finest roads leading to the East from Chicago. The fight, as is well known, has been a triangular one. Mr. Jay Gould has made herenleen efforts to expure it, and nothing has been left undone by that gentleman and his friends to obtain the desired result. The desire of Jay Gould to control a through line between the Atlantic and the Pacific is well known, and this road is needed by himtologupply a link in the proposed route. Mr. Vanderbilt tried to get possession of the property to make it a feeder of the Canada Southern and his big four-track elephant—the New York Central. The old

receler or the Canada Southern and alls big rout-track elephant,—the New York Central. The old Board of Directors, headed by Sam Sloan and Moses Taylor, could not afford to be turned out, because most of them are interested in the Upper Michigan roads which are leased to the Michigan Central, and either of the above-named contestant ecause they have been a barden to the Michigan

because they have occur and the country of the coun were represented at the meeting 107,772 shares the proxies for which were mostly in the possess sion of Mr. R. G. Rolston, Secretary of the Com-pany. This does not include the 27,000 shares held by Vanderbilt, which were not counted, because they arrived too late. Adding Vanderbilt's shares to these counted at the meeting, it makes a total of nearly 135,000 shares that were represented. The

to these counted at the meeting, it makes a total of nearly 135,000 shares that were represented. The entire stock of the Company amounts to 187,382. Heretofore the usual number of proxies sent to the meeting were from 69,000 to 70,000. From the fact that this number was doubled at this meeting, the flerencess of the contest which has just closed can be imagined.

The Secretary stated that owing to the short time between the close of the fact year, May 31, and the date of the election of the new Board, it has been impossible to give flericity accurate results of the working of the road in the past year. He submitted, however, estimated fresults which it is believed are sufficiently close not to differ materially from what the actual result, when obtained, will be. The funded debt shows a decrease of \$151,000, due to the retirement of the Jackson. Lansing & Sagrinsw bonds and the Michigan Central sinking fund bonds. The total earnings from traffic were \$6.483,000; operating expenses, \$4.439,000; taxes, \$257,000; showing a decrease in gross carnings of \$367,960, and in operating expenses of \$197,-225. The percentage of working expenses of \$197,-225. The percentage of working expenses of \$197,-225. The percentage of working expenses of \$197,-225. The precentage of the road has largely increased, the number of tons moved one mile showing an increase of 78,872,000 tons. The earnings per ton per mile show a decrease of twenty-four hundredths of 1 per cent, including taxes, 2 49-100 per cent. The increase in taxes is principally due to usual debt has been paid since the close of the earnings per ton per mile show a decrease of twenty-four hundredths of 1 per cent, being eighty-eight hundredths of 1 per cent, as aranisat 112-100 per cent for the previous year. With the rates of the year ending June

last named.

Mr. Austin, who takes the place of August Belmont, is a capitalist, and has, heretofore, not been connected with the management of railroads.

Mr. Barron, who follows Mr. Billings, is also a capitalist, and has been elected as a concession to capitalist, and has been elected as a concession to the New Hampshire stockholders.

The Canada Southern has been signally defeated in its efforts to form a closer union with the Michigan Central. It will undoubtedly now try to punish the Michigan Central by forning a closer allinance with the Wabsah Road and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Mr. W. L. Scott, of Erie, the well-known railroad king, arrived here this afternoon to look after the interests of the Canada Southern, but he did not make his appearance at the Michigan Central meeting.

not make his appearance at the Michigan Central meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that the Board of Directors be recommended to change the close of the fiscal year from June 1 to Dec. 31, as this will enable the officials of the road to complete and publish the annual report about a mouth before the annual election, giving the shareholders a chance to see what has been accomplished before they have to pass upon the management. The new Board meets in Boston in about two weeks, when officers will be elected. Mr. Sloan seems to be the favorite for President, though some urge the election of a Western man. Mr. H. B. Ledyard will undoubtedly be re-elected General Superintendeut, his management having given universal satisfaction.

CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—At a meeting to-day the stockholders of the Common Carrier Company. formed to operate the Cincinnati Southern Road, subscriptions to the capital stock were reduced from \$470,000 to \$167,000. This action was taken on account of the inability of the Common Carrier Company to obtain satisfactory terms from the Trustees of the railroad. The members of the Syndicate who held a controlling interest in the stock reduced their subscriptions from \$33,000 to \$5,000 each. A resolution was adopted continuing the book open for further subscriptions until July 10, with a view of getting a capital of \$250,000 subscribed, and as soon as \$200,000 are taken they intend to contract with the Trustees for a temporary license to operate the finished portion of the road, leaving the city to complete the unfinished part.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Advance sheets of *Poor's Railway Manual*, soon to be issued, show that the number of miles ope-

was ratified Saturday, and it is understood the Re was ratified Saturday, and it is understood the Receivers of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company can now reorganize without foreclosure. The agreement requires the immediate payment of \$400,000 by the Central Railroad, which will continue to operate the railroad and canals, and will pay the railroad a rental amounting to \$80,000 per month. The rentals for the use of canals, due in collaterals taken from the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company, are to be credited to the navigation company on construction account.

ROADS PROJECTED. Tetraned from the West to-day.

It is stated on good anthority that the road to the Hills will not be commenced this year.

They have contracted to complete the Colorado Central to Cheyenne this fall.

SIGHT-SEERS IM COLORADO.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

DENVER, Col., June 25.—A party of excursionists from New York. composed of the following well known personages, has arrived in Denver: President Barnard, of Columbia College; the Hev. Thomas Armitage, J. Henri Browne, H. L. Bridgman, John G. Muagrave, Paul F. Munde, M. D., Ropert H. Sannders, M. D., Earle Shian, and Earnest Hilgar, of New York: the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler and W. H. Wickes, of Brook lyn; William Endicott, Charles E. Grinnell, Lewis-N. Tappan, E. F. Waters, and Edward L. Pierce, of Boston; Prof. H. A. Hagen, of Cambridge; M. R. Muckle, of Philadelphia; John T. Terry, of Cincinnati; Oliver W. Rout, of Newport; W. Taylon of New York; and Thomas Connor Connelly, of London. The party will

make a leisurely tour of the notable points in Western Colorado. Another party of executionists, college boys from Princeton, under direction of Prof. F. C. Brackett and Gen. James Corga, arrived this evening. The object of their coming is to de special work in natural science. Gen. John A. Logan and daughter are registered at one of the Denver hotels.

CASUALTIES.

THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO. THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25.—The decision of the United States Inspector of Hulls and Boilers in the case of the loss of the City of San Francisco has been forwarded to Mr. Bemia, District Inspector. It has not yet been made public, but Capt. Waddell has been notified that his certificate as a Captain in the merchant marine has been suspended for one year. The ground alleged is that he did not use smittent care while running along he did not use sufficient care while running along a portion of the coast where shoals and dangerous rocks are known to exist, although not marked upon the chart. Waddell will appeal from this finding, if approved; and, if necessary, he will bring the whole matter before Congress.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

ELKHABT, Ind., June 25.—A man named Winger, living near Adamsville, Mich., about six miles from here, met his death in a peculiar manner Saturday. He was drawing in hay and had an unusually large load on his wagon. When driving into the barn he was caught by the beam over the door, and before the horses could be stopped he was crushed so badly that he died in about two hours. A FATAL FALL.

QUINCY, Ill., June 25.—A young man named Edward Rogers, a painter, fell from the dome to the roof of the Court-House this morning, and was fatally injured. He was engaged in painting on the taird story of the dome, when he slipped and went down a distance of forty feet, striking upon the cornices as he descended. A "BOLIVAR" MISHAR

Thomas Martin, while endeavoring to cross a sky-light in Coe Bros. & Long's store, fell through to the ground floor, fatally injuring humself. He lies in a critical condition, remaining specialisms since

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25. - Last evening

BUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Disputch to The Tribune. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 25.—A man name high Campbell was run over last night by the Pacitic Express of the Northwestern Road, near Fair-fax, this coupty, and instantly killed. He was formerly employed by that Company at Boone, and was going to Chicago to see a sick brother.

DROWNED. KECKUR, Ia., June 25.—At an early bour this morning John Phelan, while fishing in the Mississippi from a lumber-raft, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered a few hours thereafter a short distance below the raft. The Coroner's jury returned a verdiet of accidental

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 25.—George Fister, of Mahonov City, has died of hydrophobia.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., June 25.—The past week has be one of intense anxiety to our farmers. The ground has been so wet that the least rain has put a stop for a day or two to all work in the corn-fields. Consequently but little was done. The corn grew, nevertheless. Saturday and Sunday gave great promise that the wet season was over, and that our crop was all right. To-day (Monday) and that our crop was all right. 10-day (Monday) at noon a terrible rann-storm visited this locality, and for an hour the clouds poured forth torrents. With the former situation of the ground and this awful rain, we do not exaggerate when we say the outlook is blue for corn. It will be three days, with no more rain, before we shall be able to

neavy, beasing table, which have caused the grain to lodge. Some complain of rust.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Salem. Marion Co., June 25.—Wheat is in fine condition, and the best quality ever known.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Benton, Franklin Co., June 25.—Harvest has commenced in earnest. Winter wheat will be little over average yield, say fifteen businels per acre. Grain good. Weather dry now, but ground so soft from recent rains that machines run badly.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., June 25.—Later.—The storm of which we telegraphed you we have since learned extended as far south as Bloomington, and its effects were even more violent than here. A farmer who had been cultivating his corn this morning, and was caught out in the storm, in answer to our inquiry. "Do you think the storm will materially injure the prospects of the corn crop?" replied: "Just about cooked us."

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., June 25.—Pall wheat is a heavy crop. Heads are long and well filled. Will soon be ready to cut. Rye and spring wheat are

heavy crop. Heads are long and well filled. Will soon be ready to cut. Rye and spring wheat are as good as I ever saw anywhere. Corn backward. Good stand generally. Considerable immigration. Our farmers feel rich aiready, in view of our splendid prospects.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

BENTON, Buller Co., June 25.—Corn on uplands is generally looking fair. Cultivators running. On bottoms weeds and washouts to be contended with, and planting not all done. For the past ten days the weather has been all that could be desired; clear and warm, rapidly making up for the previous wet, backward condition. Oats splendid. Wheat bearing as much as corn, with rust affecting it.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

HURON, Atchison Co., June 25.—The first of our corn rotted and we replanted. We are all busy now cultivating. Ground weedy and corn very backward. The prospect is the poorest I ever have seen in this country at this season.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

SEDEWICK, Harney Co., June 25.—Harvest has just commenced. There was a larger area of winter wheat sown in this valley than ever before. Yield will be cut off by the wet weather.

Second Dispatch to The Tribuns.

GIRARD, Crawford Co., June 25.—Oats fine and nearly ready to cut. Flax the finest I ever aw.

Corn generally replanted. Wheat in the county small acreage but good quality.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

INDIANOLA, Butler Co., June 25.—Harvest has commenced. Winter wheat is better than people expected. Some pieces damaged by the heavy raims, and some rusted, but generally good. Corn is very backward.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FAIRFIELD, Clay Co., June 25.—Farmers all very busy. Cultivating corn is the order of the day. Corn looking well but small. Weather warm and dry. Wheat and oats as good as could be desired.
Outlook now for the richest harvest ever known in
Clay County. No grasshoppers, either young or
old.

oid. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Braver City, Furnas Co., June 25.—The prospect for an abundant harvest of small grain is very fattering. The weather has been excellent for wheat. Corn is not looking well. Weather has been so cool.

BLUR SPRINGS, Gage Co., June 25.—Oats and barley never promised better. Corn is nackward. Grasshoppers have been destroyed by the rains as fast as they have hatched out. Have done very little damage.

fact as they have hatched out. Have done very little damage.

Pawner City, Pawnee Co., June 25.—The grasshoppers are plenty in some places, but are not doing much damage yet. We do not expect they will, for the people are catching them.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

La Pontz, Wayne Co., June 25.—Weather very cold for the season. Corn is not doing well. Small grains continue to look well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OVERTON, Davison Co., June 25.—Crops of all kinds are looking splendid. Prospects for a large harvest could not be better. Barley and wheat heading out. Farmers all wear a cheeful counterance.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GLENWOOD, Pope Co., June 25—In this county we are now in the midst of the ascond season of the grasshopper raid. It is the first in which they were to the manner born. We are not well accustomed to all their manners yet, nor can we surely predict the effect of their foraging in our fields. There is a vast army, but in some places the majority are reserves, or lying in ambush ready to exize favorable opportunities for a general stack along the whole line. This is what we fear. In some instances tincy early marched into wheat fields rank and file, with a bright green promise before them, but leaving behind them a blank desolution. One mas tells me his sixty acres of wheat are all

gone. Another, after working to save eighty acrea, gives up in despair.

***Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuss.**

**MONYBOUTA FALLS, Yellow Medicine Co., June 25.—Along the Minnesota River the grasshoppers have made serious raids. Left nothing but corn and a few oats, and expect they will clear everything soon.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuss.

La VERNE, Rock Co., June 25.—Nearly every farmer has a "hopperfolder," and as fast as the hoppers accumulate "goes for 'em." Have done but little damage yet.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuss.

Little Rock Nobles Co., June 25.—Our crops are being partially destroyed by the 'hoppers. Catching a good many with iron pans and tar. We have used up six barrels in our township. If we have no big raids this summer shall have half a crop. Now, as to Mr. Dunn, he is wrong in saying that bolygamy was (openly) taught and unpracticed by the Mormons when Utah was organized as a Territory. That was in 1850. Polygamy, up to that time strenuously denied by the Mormons, was first publicly acknowledged two years later,—in 1852. The general proposition that the Government is responsible for the existence of polygamy is true only in the sense that it was responsible foralway, for the Rebellion, for the baroarous condition of society in many localities of the South,—for any evil, in short, which it has not cured. Perhaps it might have done better than it has in many crises, but it is often much easier to see the right afterward than at the time. Mr. Dunn gives the best reason in the world why the efforts of the Government to proscribe polygamy have been unavailing.

ward than at the time. Mr. Dunn gives the best reason in the world why the efforts of the Government to proscribe polygamy have been unavailing namely; because it was a part of the so-called Mormon religion. If the Government now would amend the Anti-Polygamy law of 1862, so as to make the offense consist in living in the polygamous relation rather than in the performance of the ceremony, and make cohabitation prowed sufficient to convict, such law to take effect only upon its passage, and then enforce the law rigidly, regardless of consequences, giving the Territory at the same time a secret ballot, the more obnoxious features of Mormonism "would have been placed in the way of altimate extinction." For those already in polygamy, let them alone. There is no better condition possible for them, in my indgment, and I have been here eight years and studied the subject closely. As to the proposed constitutional amendment, I see no objections to it, and, if ever Utah is to be admitted into the Union, it can be safely done only upon the adoption of such an amendment. Of course the outside influences now operating in the Territory would have a great and beneficial part in the dedesired change. But they can be given their due play only by the enactment of the legislation indicated, and its steady, unflinching enforcement. With one year of such a regime, the edd of this dangerous Asiatic system, now every day taking stronger and stronger root in the heart of this continent, could be seen, although afar off. fair crop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sarenn's Blury, Woodbury Co., June 25.—
Grassboppers are very destructive, doing more damage this spring than they have ever before in this vicinity. They travel across our corn-fields and clean them. Some are plowing up their wheat and planting early varieties of corn. We have the hoppers one-quarter grown to full grown, with wings.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Columbia, Boone Co., June 25.—The wheat crop will be good if it escapes rust. Some fields cultivating our corn, and in many instances plow-ing in the good. Season very backward.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Oconto, Jude 25.—Season dry yet, but cold.
Corn is doing well. The land is clear and well
cultivated. The general outlook for crops is good.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Views of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay. To the Editor of The Tribune.
WHITEHALL, Ky., June 16.—Russia is compos rather tribes, whose pursuits were mostly, like our natives, predatory warfare. But, unlike the English and other nations, she assimilates her onquered people to her own, and makes them ne in all matters political. The result is, that here is no people on the earth more patriotic than he Russians. When Schamyl, after so long a war, was subjected, with his Circassian followers, and captured, he was allowed, though nominally in prison-bounds, the freedom of the Empire; and his two sons were placed on the Emperor's military staff. The Greek Church, of which the Emperor is the head, is more tolerant than the Catholic Church; admits of the intermarriage of is less ascetic and more progressive than the Catho lic branch of Christianity. Russia, from the time of Peter the Great, has been keeping pace with modern civilization. She no more has The jpry, education, and commerce and intern improvements are common to her with the rest of Europe. Now contrast her with Turkey,—Turkey

and for an hour the clouds poured forth torrents. With the former situation of the ground and this awful rain, we do not exaggerate when we say the outlook is blue for corn. It will be three days, with no more rain, before we shall be able to work.

Mascoutar, St. Clair Co., June 25.—We are having most delightful weather. Wheat harvest m full progress. Wheat will range from eight to thirty bushels per acre. The wonderful difference in yield was caused by the cold rains. Taking twenty-five bushels per acre as a fair crop, we have raised from one-third to one-half a crop. Harvest hands get from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day and board, and a good many cannot find employment. Oats and wheat look aplendid. Corn a failure positively.

Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

Theres, Alexander Co., June 25.—When we commenced to harvest we thought we had good wheat. But wheat on the hills is no account. Wheat on the Missispi bottoms is better. The soon as we commence to thresh will send you another dispatch. Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

WHITEHALL, Green Co., June 25.—The present on look for harvesting is unfavorable, owing to heavy, beating rains, which have caused the grain to lodge. Some complain of rust.

Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

Salen, Marion Co., June 25.—The present on look for harvesting is unfavorable, owing to heavy, beating rains, which have caused the grain to lodge. Some complain of rust.

Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

Salen, Marion Co., June 25.—The present on look for harvesting is unfavorable, owing to heavy, beating rains, which have caused the grain to lodge. Some complain of rust.

Salen, Marion Co., June 25.—Wheat is in fines.

Look at our own history. For near a century an slavery,—though England held hundreds of slaves to our one. "At last we came to blows about slavery,—the North to abolish it. the South to hold slaves. Where was England? The most active of all nations on the side of the South and perpetual slavery? Now for hundreds of years she has been the backer of the brigand Turk, who holds it the highest merit to despise and crush the Christian Bible and missionary societies! She is, foresooth, the "Defender of the Faith"! But Turkey is a thorn in the side of Christian Russis, and Russia threatens to wrest the Indian people from her tyrannic rule! Hine ille lackryme!

No one knows what the designs of Russia are; but nothing can be worse than the longer existence of Turkey. So far as the balance of power is concerned (in which we Americans have no part), it would be all the same if Turkey was divided between Russia, Germany, Austria, and even England; whilst it would put an end to the menace which Turkey is now, and ever will be, to Europe whilst the wrong of her existence shall last. My opinion is, that Russia would be content to refrain from conquest, leaving Constantinople in the nands of the Slavs, and Greeks, and other non-Turkish races, who compose more than three-fourths of the Turkish subjects in Europe, and allowing them to form one or more independent nations, who would not be necessarily the feudal vassals of England, as Turkey now is.

The very best arrangement would be, if all the peoples are to be made independent, to add to Greece the adjoining Greek populations and the Greek islands; and let the Slavs and others form one or more nations, holding Constantinople.

So far as America is concerned, we have but one rival on earth, and that is England. Shall we be fools enough to play into her hands: In our hard ight for national life, we had but one efficient friend in Europe, and that was Russia. To go against her now, in moral or physical aid, would be the most unheard-of ingratique. But, all other considerations a

Correction of Alleged Misstatements.

To the Editor of The Iribanc.

SAIN LAKE, Utah, June 13. —I have just read the two Utah letters published in your issue of June 9, and cannot refrain from correcting some of the crand cannot retrain from correcting some of the errors in them, more especially in the one signed "Clinton." "The Nauvoo Legion could probably muster 40,000 well-armed men in three days," says "Clinton." The Nauvoo Legion probably could muster 19,000 men six or seven years ago, when Gov. Shafer forbade it to drill, and, so far as he could, disbanded it. Since that it is extremely doubtful if any one has been mustered into it, and, at all events, there is nothing to indicate that even 20,000 able-hodied men could be into it, and, at all events, there is nothing to indicate that even 20,000 able-bodied men could be mustered in Utah to-day for any military purpose. The last vote was about 25,000, and the women generally voted. The population, by the census of 1870, was 87,000 in round numbers, of which quite the full normal proportion were women and children. It would probably be too much to grant an increase in seven years of more than 50 per cent, which would make it now 130,000. The little Principality of Montenear has a population of 200,000, and its fighting force—all men between 17 and 56 years of age—18 24,000. It will be granted that this proportion, say one in eight, is large enough. Probably no man capable of it escapes military service in Montenegro. It would give Utah about 16,000 fighting men, of whom at least one-fourth would never fight in the ranks of the Mormon Legion. At the same ratio, the United States would turn out so. 000,000 fighting men. Who supposes it could turn out more than that? "Well-armed," says "Clinton." In truth, they are the furthest imaginable remove from being well-armed. If it hey have arms at all, they are from ten to 100 years old,—picked up from everywhere.

The Mormons, on a pinch, might muster 10,000 or 12,000 fighting men.—practically, considering recent improvements in fire-arms, unarmed. It is proper to say that they have probably as little intention of insurrection against constituted authority as the milita of your State or of New York, and that under any circumstances whatever.

Still, it has been thought that, in case the Grand Jury, now in attendance on the Third District Court, which meets again July 15, instead of six months hence, as "Clinton" says, were to indict Brigham Young for murder, and, pending the trial, he should be held in confinement, there might be an outbreak, which it were well to provide against. Such was the motion of the soute of for. Emery's letter to the Secretary of War, asking that more troops be stationed in Utah. Had his request been granted outri

ton to answer for his action in the matter, no has the District Attorney, nor the Marshal, No. ton to answer for his action in the matter, necessive has the District Attorney, nor the Marshal. Noticer of them is corrupt, nor a Mormon-sympathizer, or a "Jack-Mormon," as it is called here. The District-Attorney was called to Washington by Attorney-General Devens for consultation, the result of which your readers have seen in the Washington dispatches. Certainly it has been far from disapproval of his course. The Administration is understood to favor the enforcement of the laws in Utah, the same as elsewhere. What other position could it take, pray? It is no great compliment to it to suppose that it could have contemplated vaking any other. Now, as to Mr. Dunn, he is wrong in saying that polygamy was (openly) taught and practiced by the

Special Dispatch to The Topuna.

LOTT's CREEK, Humboldt Co., June 25.—The weather for the past few days has been fine and warm. Corn has taken a good start. 'Hoppers doing very little damage now. Farmers are all in good hear.

good heart.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Manshallrown, Marshall Co., June 25.—The weather has been very warm, with plenty of rain. Corn looking better. Spring wheat and oats all right. Potato-bugs had.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Salt Creek, Davis Co., June 25.—Universal commaint of poor stand of corn. Land foal, Season cold, wet, and backward. Wheat looks well.

Outs moderately.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

son cold. wet, and backward. Wheat looks well.
Oats moderately.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Mason City, June 25.—Gerro Gordo County
thanks her lucky stars that not one of the pestiferous grasshoppers is known to inhabit her borders.
Orope splendid, except corn, which is fail.

AMES, Stone Co., June 25.—Grasshoppers have
eaten some fields of wheat and fax. Hatched
here lute. Unless more come in shall harvest a
fair crop.

MISSOURI.

WISCONSIN.

them. The St. Lodis will arrive from Betroit white the odor of a defeat by the Tecumsehs, of London, hanging about them. The two clubs, whose East-ern record show that they are very evenly matched, will play this afternoon on the Twenty-third street grounds. It being the first game for the Whites since their return, the attendance will no doubt be Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—Jones, late of the Cincinnati Club, left for Chicago to-night to fulfill his contract, and will play with the Chicagos in tomorrow's game against St. Louis. There is something behind all this which no one but Mr. Hulbert and the Directors of the Cincinnati Club know, and which they will not divuige. It is only known that they were closeted together all day Sunday and smiably compromised the matter. The Directors seem in good spirits, and are making preparations to carry out their schedule of League games. The whole ground-stand and pavilion on the Cincinnati grounds was destroyed by the storm this morning. The Directors will advertise for bids to-morrow morning, and have everything repaired for opening the game next Tacsday.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Base-ball: Hartfords, 5; Louisville, 4; cleven innings.

It is generally regarded that the visiting club was beaten by unfair decisions of the umpire.

Lowell, Mass., June 25.—Base-ball: Lowells, 7; Bostons, 6. ; Bostons, 6.
LONDON, Ont., June 25.—Base-ball: Tecum-chs, 2; St. Louis, 1.
EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 26.—Base-ball:

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

norning from Indianapolis, where they would have

played yesteaday had not the storm prevente them. The St. Louis will arrive from Detroit wit

THE RIFLEMEN. London, June 25. -Sir Henry Halford, Captain

of the United Kinsdom rifle team, writes to the Agent of the Associated Press as follows: 'If the challenge of the National Rifle Association to

challenge of the National Rifle Association to shoot at Creedmoor next September is accepted, the team will consist of ten men besides the Captain. The three eights from England and Ireland which shoot for the Eleho shield this year will meet at Cambridge July 23 to compete on that and the twenty-two following days. Should any one be unable to go to America their places will be filled by nominations by the respective Captains. I have reserved to myself the right to nominate three men to compete in addition to the above twenty-four. The highest scores on two days out-of three will determine the first nine men. I reserve the tenth place for nomination by myself. The eight who shoot in the match will be chosen in America. From the promises of support which I have had I believe our team will be very strong."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. PATERSON, N. J., June 25. - Nearly all the silk

ribbon weavers of Paterson, except those at the Phonix mill, are out on a strike.

CINCINNATI, O., June 25.—The living white whale shipped by W. C. Conp from the New York Aquarium by special train to Mr. Stewart, at Cincinnati, to take the place of the dead whale, arrived safely, and was successfully lowered into his tank at 10 o'clock this morning, in fine condition.

Baltinous, Md., June 25.—Col. Wilkins, present Collector of the Port, positively refuses to resign at the request of the President. fibbon weavers of Paterson, except those at the

EVANNVILLE, Ind., June 25.—A special to the Journal from New Harmony records the death of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, the eminent author and spiritualist. He died at Lake George, N. Y.,

on the 24th inst. His body will be brought to New Harmony for interment.

Special Disputch to The Tribung.

GRAND KAPIDS, Mich., June 25.—Mr. J. C. Dennison, an old resident, wealthy and highly-respected, fell dead in the Council Chamber this evening while addressing the Council Chamber this supposed he died of heart disease.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—The suit of the Southern Express Company vs. The Citizens' Bank before the United States Court, brought by the express company to recover freight for an undelivered package shipped by the Citizen's Bank; was compromised, the bank confessing judgment and paying the express company \$12,500. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, June 25.—Steamships State of Pennsylvania and the Queen, from New York; China, from Boston; Mondavian, from Montreal; Illinois, from

A Cold-Water Engine.

Springfield (Mass, Republican.

The cold-water motor in use to operate the colfee-mill at the grocery in Madden's Block has attracted much attention from the public, and deserves particular description, a now that it has proved its value in some appreciable degree. The engine is of a shout one-horse power, and consists of a small box, scarcely larger than one of the round paper-collar boxes, and of the same shape, in which an eighth-lich stream of water plays in two sets of cups alternately, the movement being entirely like that of a steam engine; then, between two standards, a piston and cylinder, turning a wheel which is connected by a belt with the fly-wheel of the coffee-mill; and near the drum is a copper air-retort. The only thing required to set the engine in operation is to let on the water from the pipe, and it is more than equal to any demands in the way of coffee-grinding that can be imposed upon it. This engine is only made, so far, of the one-horse and two-nore-sizes, but the castings are already out for an eight-horse power. One engine of the size in the Boston grocery is now running a great number of saving-machines in a large agency in Albany, and it is intended to put on the market a minute engine, that might be carried in an overcost pocket, for the purpose of running single sewing-machines in families; these would be about one thirty-second-horse power. The reality of the merit of this in-westion seems incontextable, and its simplicity is nothing short of wonderful. It seems marrelous that a thing so obvious (sow that you see it) should not have been thought of before. Mr. H. C. Haskell, of Albany, is the inventor.

RADWAY'S

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need
Any One Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain.

Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the
Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the
Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult
Breathing, Palpitation of
the Heart, Hysterics,
Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh,
Influenza, Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills,
Ague Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bites.

DR. RADWAY'S

Ovarian Tumor

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by

DR. RADWAY'S For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrufals of Syphilitie, Horeditary or Contagious, he is seated in the Lunga or Stomach, Skin of Bones, Fisch or Nerves, Corrapting the Solids and Vittating the Fluids.

CURRENT

PROM VICTOR HUG-ING A GRANI My grandchild, Jenny, for Was put in darkness; and I. Went there to see her in he And slipped her slyly caran Against the rules. Then fo And those who rule my hou Of indignation on me, thou Said, in her voice as soft as of indignation on the total Said, in her voice as soft as "I will not put my fingers Nor play with cats, nor any Untidy things you blame." And said: "That naughty She knows how weak you a She aces you laugh when w How can we govern her wit What order can we have, w You upset all; the girl is r Then I hung down my head "Yes, I am wrong—have No nation, ever ruled like Put me in darkness." "We will next time." My J Gives me a glance which hand whispers: "Daddy, I

THAT BIG Detroit From It was remembered at sneaking, low-down look sorry that they didn't armurderer. He cailed at the and asked if they had an they didn't want a Lake S.

murderer. He cailed at the and asked if they had an they didn't want a Lake S and he added:

"Gentlemen, it is a frog and he really ought to be saw a frog of his size befor. "How large is it?" inquitively glancing toward the "Gentlemen, I hate to cause I'm a stranger," rep. "There's some old who put in one of the relief so as big has a store-cover, and "Well, some one ough can feed him up well," sail runch on natural science, there is to see, but this from an ought to take him row. "How did you catch him "Run him down with a over him." "And he's a monster, c." "A monster. Well, I dimensions. Three repor last night to get his let beam, and carrying capa them in. I don't care for but simply desire the advinterests of the State." "I've heard sailors tell as large as a nall-ker, by lying," observed the Sergent. "Gentlemen, you may ft. Clair, "coldly replied plain to me you nevers than abreal." et. Clair, "coldly replied plain to me you never a marshes. Would I fool no larger than a barrell such a frog?"
"I shouldn't be a bit a as large as a hogshead," seen 'em up there even la.
"A hogshead! Gentles care for this frog; you a ship it away to some othe tlemen."

"Hold on!" called the hast cigar. "We believe said this frog was as large believe you, for I've seen large as that. Please giv this frog."

The man lit his cigar, west pocket, and shaking days transformed from a served:

"Gentlemen, ret out we HARTFORD'S HARTFORD, June 19.

through that pleasure-gro ber of children in the extracted by their outcries

> NELSON'S APPRI The murder of Prince bad doings at Naples in infatuation for Lady B career, and seemed l

READY RELIEF.

Twenty Minutes.

NE HOUR his Advertisement Need Suffer with Pain.

AY'S ADY RELIEF

Every Pain. First and is the

in Remedy

O TWENTY MINUTES.

READY RELIEF

instant Ease. the Kidneys, Inflamma-der, Inflammation of the ps. Congestion of the Throat, Difficult Palpitation of sart, Hysterics, phtheria, Catarrh, leadache, Toothache, cumatism, Cold Chills, thians, and Frost Bite

and AGUE

ADWAY'S

arian Tumor in the Ovaries els for Ten Years. 27, 1875.—Dg. Rabway: That d. I make this statement:

ADWAYS BLOOD PURIFIER,

Chronic Diseases, Scrofula of Itary or Contagious, he is man or Stomach, Skin or w Nerves, Corrupting the Vitiating the Fluids.

CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

alse and True."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

FROM VICTOR HUGO'S "ART OF BEING A GRANDFATHER."

My grandchild, Jenny, for some mischief done,
was put in darkness; and I, naughty one,
Went there to see her in her black retreat,
And slipped her slyly caramels to eat,
Against the rules. Then forthwith those in power, And those who rule my house, poured out a shower of indignation on me, though the girl Said, in her voice as soft as brooklet's purk: "I will not put my fingers in my nose,
"I will not put my fingers in my nose,
Nor play with cats, nor any of all those
Untidy things you blame." But all cried out
And said: "That naughty child turns you about;
She knows how weak you are, and what to say; She sees you laugh when we would cross her way: How can we govern her with such a man? What order can we have, what well-laid plan?

What order can we have, wast well-laid plant You spect sil; the girl is running wild."
Then I hung down my head, and answered mild:
"Yes, I am wrong—have no excuse to give;
No nation, ever ruled like this, could live:
Put me in darkness." "You deserve it sure—
We will next time." My Jenny, then, demure, Gives me a glance which her full purpose tells, And whispers: "Daddy, I'll bring caramels." THAT BIG FROG.

Detroit Free Press.

It was remembered afterwards that he had a sneaking, low-down look, and the boys were sorty that they didn't arrest him as the Nathan murderer. He called at the Ninth Avenue Station and asked if they had an aquarium there, and if they didn't want a Lake St. Clair frog to put in it, and he added:

added: atlemen, it is a frog which I caught myself,

"Gentlemen, it is a frog which I caught myself, and he really ought to be on exhibition. I never saw a frog of his size before."

"How large is it?" inquired a Sergeant, instinctively glancing toward the top of the coal-stove.

"Gentlemen, I hate to give you the figures, because I'm a stranger," replied the man.

"There's some old whoppers up in the lake," put in one of the relief squad. "I've seen 'em as big as a stove-cover, and even bigger."

"Well, some one ought to have this frog who can feed him up well, 'said the stranger. "I ain't much on natural science, and I've seen about all there is to see, but this frog—great heavens! Some man ought to take him round the country!"

"How did you catch him?" asked the Captain.

"Run him down with a tug and threw a fish-net over him."

"Run him down with a tug and threw a fish-net over him."
"And he's a monster, eh?"
"A monster. Well, I don't want to give you dimensions. Three reporters were at my house last night to get his length over all, breadth of beam, and carrying capacity, but I wouldn't let them in. I don't care for the glory of the capture, but simply desire the advancement of the general interests of the State."
"I've heard sailors tell of seeing frogs up there as large as a nail-ker, but I thought they were lying." observed the Sergeant.
"Nai-keg! Why, d'ye sappose I'd come around here with a frog which you could put into a nail-keg! I suppose he'd go into a barrel," tremblingly

"I suppose he'd go into a barrel," tremblingly remarked the Sergeant.

"Gentlemen, you may have sailed across Lake &t. Chair," coldly replied the stranger, "but it's plain to me you never shoved a bost through the marshes. Would I fool away my time on a frog no larger than a barrel! Would a tug-boat chase such a frog?"

"I shouldn't be a bit surprised if this frog was as large as a hogshead," said the Captain. "I've seen 'em up there even larger than that."

"A hogshead! Gentlemen, I see that you don't care for this frog; you are willing that I should ship it away to some other town. Good-by, gentlemen." "Hold on!" called the Captain, holding out his last cigar. "We believe you, of course. If you said this frog was as large as a wagon-box I should believe you, for I've seen 'em up there fully as large as that. Please give us the dimensions of this frog." The man lit his cigar, took a pill-box from his vest pocket, and shaking out a frog not over three days transformed from a pollywog, he quietly observed:

HARTFORD'S YOUNG HERO. HARTFORD New York Sun
HARTFORD, June 19.—Hartford people learn today that they have among them a genuine hero.
Last Thursday a little girl who was playing in
Bushnell Park fell into the river which flows Bushnell Park fell into the river which flows through that pleasure-ground. There were a number of children in the immediate vicinity, and, attracted by their outcries, a large crowd of adults gathered on the bank. Suddenly pressing his way through the crowd, a young man appeared, gave a quick look, and plunged in. One or two of the others had done the same, but each had returned to the bank, unable to find the child. The young man, James McDermott, at once dove to the bottom, felt around with his feet for the child, and finally found it. Lifting the body first with his feet, he took it in his arms, and at length appeared at the surface with his apparently lifeless burden. The child was soon resuscitated, however, and the crowd dispersed. crowd dispersed.

It has since been learned, that this unassuming young man—an attendant in our largest lager-beer saloon—has saved tairteen lives. Mr. McDermott is 24 years of age. In his 13th year he was ilmself rescued from a watery grave by Mr. Eaton, now Chief Engineer of the Hartford Fire Department. This rescue, was accomplished after Memory.

The first Hfe he saved was that of Thomas Kennedy, a boy of a dozen years, who was sinking for the second or third time in the Park Hiver. A Trinity College student named Owen was the second; he was sinking for the third time when McDermott drew him to land. A partially blind boy named Augustus Heublein has been aved from drowning on several occasions by McDermott, who has also rescued James Mannen, a boy who was sinking, off Colt's dike, in the Connecticut; a boy of 8 years named McGonagal, who had been drawn under the ice in the Park laver; a giri of 14 years who had been sucked under the ice in the same stream, opposite the Plimpton Envelope Works; Thomas Preston, 14 years, who four years agd was similarly drawn uncer the ice; a colored boy who was string for the third time; his own sister, a girl of 13, whom he pulled out three or four years ago, from under the ice; Johnny Kennedy (a brother of the one first mentioned), whose escape from drowning, in the Cennecticut River, was, perhops, the narrowest of

than McDermott, whom the latter rescued from under the ice. The little girl (named Roeske) whose adventure was related at the outset is the thirteenth person who owes life to the bravery of this galiant fellow.

NELSON'S APPRECIATION OF HIM-

Cornhill Magazine.
The murder of Prince Caracciolo and all the other ban doings at Naples may be traced directly to his infatuation for Lady Hamilton. And whence did that infatuation arise? It has been asserted that Nelson gradually became estranged from his wife because she did not take enough interest in his career, and seemed hardly to know that her hus-band was the idolized hero of the nation. If so, it was a grievous fault, and the result, with a man of band was the idolized hero of the nation. If so, it was a grievous fault, and the result, with a man of Nelson's temperament, might have been easily foreseen. "My dear, great, glorious Nelson," if we remember aright, was the strie in which the wife of a Cabinet Minister who can scarcely have been personally sequainted with the Admiral wrote to congratulate him on the victory of the Nile. Lady Hamilton was even more demonstrative; and Nelson took a nalve, almost child-like pleasure in being made much of, and called "great" and "glorious" to his face. He had done great things, and was not ashamed to own that he feit proud of his achievements. Indeed, self-assertion on his part occasionally took an unpleasant form. Toward the close of the war with the first Republic, when the general distress was sharp and bread frightfully dear,—in 1800 the pulces of the quartern loaf rose to one shilling and tenpunce half-penny,—a curlious fashion arose of giving dinners in which the guests were asked to bring their own bread. Nelson was invited to such a dunner, but through some oversight he had apparently not been informed of the conditions of the least. At all events, when he found there was no bread he made quite a little scene, called his servant, and before the whole company give him a shilling, and ordered him to go and buy a roil, saying aloud: "It is hard that after fighting my country's batties I should be gradged her bread." One would not like to have been meade in his favor. It is also part of the illinatured gossip of history that Nelson's last signal was not "England," but "Nelson expects every wan to do his dity," and that the officer to whom the order was given affected to have misunderstood his directions, and substituted the sentence which was actually telegraphed. Southey says it was received by the fleet with enthusiasm, but an eyewitness of the battle has recorded the equally probable fact that some unideal Brittons could not well make out what it meant. "Do our duty" quoth one of them. "Why, of course we sh

HAWKEYINGS. Burlington Hawkeye.

If there were more women like Lydia Sherman saicides wouldn't be so frequent. Not one would-be suicide in ten would get the chance.

It is announced that "Gen. Escobedo is in Mex-ico on the boarder." If it is an assured fact that he is "on the boarder," we think it must be Bugo-

Burlington is going to invest all of its Fourth of July money in green cucumbers this summer. You see they are going to take another census in the latter part of July, and we think we can double up the adult population.

One of our best young men appeared before Judge Stateman yesterday, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the advance agent of Barnum's Circus. The heartless agent had posted one of his dig weive-sheet illuminated posters on the back of

the best young man's standing collar, and he wandered around that way all day, an illustrated spectacle for gods and men.

The temperance-people of Philadelphia are having such a terrife fight among themselves that men who erstwhile sneaked down alley-ways and into back doors, now boildy stalk into the front door, call the barkeeper by his first name, and order a slice of lemon with a little whisky around it. And there is none to hinder.

Send more missionaries to Mexico. In the very capital of that benighted country, dogs are trained to go to the eathedrals and steal handkerchiefs from the kneeling worshipers. Think what must be the condition of a country where men are not sufficiently civilized to steal for themselves much better than the dogs can do it.

TALL TALKING.

National Teachers' Monthly.

Affinericans have been accused of "tall talking" and extravagant writing. The accusation is partly deserved, but it is the growth of our soil. We are a great country, and no ordinary kind of speech suits our condition. We are bounded on the east by the Orient, on the west by the Occident, and on the north by the Aurora Borealis, and how can we help it? This may excuse some expressions we recently heard in a cachel some expressions we rethe north by the Adrova Boreans, and how can we help it? This may excuse some expressions we recently heard in a school-room. "John, if you whisper again I will sew up your mouth." On another occasion the same teacher said. "You must get this lesson if you have to sit up all night and get up before breakfast to-morrow morning to learn it." A pupil who had been asked to find out all be could about the Western States told his teacher the next day "that the grass in Colorado was so short the farmers had to lather it before they could mow." The Greeks were great inventors of these sayings. When Dieneces was told that the number of Xerxes' army was so great that when they shot their arrows the sun would be darkened, he answered: "If the Medes darken the sun we shall have our fight in the shade." A little exaggeration is the spice of conversation. It was a common remark of the students about the late lamented Prof. Snell, of Amherst, that "he would never die, he would only dry up and blow away." An artist recently painted a snow-storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold sitting near it with his coat off. A man in Iowa is so tall he always rings the doorbell with his knees, and enters the house through the second-story window. The spice in a punoften depends on its plain exaggeration. Capt. N—, when asked if he had been seriously burt by the recent explosion on his steamboat, said he was so used to being shown up by his wife that a mere steamer explosion had no effect upon him.

LEAD-POISON. New York Tribune.

Lead-poleon is introduced into the human system in a number of ways that would not really be suspected. Such, for instance, is the case when topected. Such, for instance, is the case when to-bacco-chewers are poisoned by tinfoil. If it were actually tin, the sircumstance of their masticating it occasionally along with the tobacco would not do them any harm. But it is said that tinfoil now-adays is made of lead, and only faced with tin. It is safe to take some of these metallic poison stories with a grain of sait. Since the inquiry about lead-poison found in the lining of culmary utensis, referred to in this column May 12, similar investigations have been made by chemists outside of Philadelphia, with varying results. One of them reports that lead was found in the glazing of lined saucepans made at the West, but not in those made at the East. Some chemists have not been able to find a trace of lead in the suspected glazing. Prof. Morton, of Stevens Institute, has made a careful analysis, and finds in the entire ilning of a large bowl of the "enameled iron" one milligram of lead. He regards this as a fair average spechmen of that sort of ware as sold in this city. If a cook, therefore, were to scrape off the whole lining of a saucepan with every meal, and serve it up as part of the hash, it would take about a month to poison the boarders. Probably the Philadelphia experts examined some antiquated specimens of American-lined ironware, as it is admitted that when these things were first made in this country powdered glass was used in compounding the enamel, and many kinds of glass contain lead in considerable quantities. But of late years powdered glass has not been used at all in making the lining. bacco-chewers are poisoned by tinfoil. If it were

AN AUDACIOUS SNAKE.

Dattas (Tex.) Commercial.

Mr. Walters and his wife were returning to the city in a two-horse buggy from a trip in the country. About seven miles from town, on the Mansfield road, they passed by a snake that was lying by the side of the road, the great size of which attracted their attention. After passing the reptile, Mr. Walters concluded that he would furn back and kill it. He turned the team around, drove and kill it. He turned the team around, drove back to a point opposite the snake, drew his pistol, and fired at it, but without effect. The horses, not being used to the report of firearms, grew restless and hard to control, which caused the attention of Mr. Walters to be diverted from the snake, which ran rapidly to the buggy, up the wheels, and on to the dashboard before tae occupants were aware of it. The enake, when it was within a foot of the occupants of the carriage, colled the lower part of his body, threw back his neck in a graceful-curve, threw back its head, and was just in the act of launching its deadly fangs into Mr. Walters, when he fired the second shot. This, though missing, had the effect of causing the snake to lower itself on the tongue of the chringe. Mr. Walters then fired two more shots, one of which took effect and capsed the reptile to fall from the carriage to the ground, and Mr. Walters dispatched it with a stone. The reptile was measured and found to be over six feet long, and was thicker than a man's wris.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE. Among other ludicrous mistakes that have hap-pened to Congressmen in Washington, the corre-spondent of the Boston Journal relates the following: "The little suites of rooms of the National Hotel open upon little halls, uniform in appearance, connected by long corridors, and all are fur-Hotel open upon little halls, uniform in appearance, connected by long corridors, and all are furnished alike. One night Senator Mangum, of North Carolina, then President protempote of the Senate, a dignified gentleman of the old school, had just returned from aparty, when Gov. Upham, a Senator from Vermont, came in without any ceremony and took a seat. The two chatted away on politics, the weather, the social amusements, etc., until the clock on the mantel-shelf struck I. 'Rally, Gov. Upham, said Mangum, 'I am always pleased to see you, but I really believe it is getting very late.' 'I have thought so for some time, 'replied Upham, but he made no movement. Providently the half-hour sounded, and Mangum remarked: 'I thought, Gov. Upham, that you had decided to go to bed, sir!' 'So I had, Mr. President,' answered the Vermonter, but he did not budge. Mangum stared at him in amazement, and at last plainly said: 'But why don't you go to your room, Gov. Upham? It will soon be 2 o'clock.' 'My room, Mr. President! Why, this is my room, and I have been waiting for you to go away for two hours past.' Mangum sprang to his feet and looked into the sleeping-room adjacent, and found that he was in Upham's room instead of his own. Mr. Webster used to enjoy joking him about his visit to Vermont."

CURRENT OPINION.

Miss Sweet's appointment as Pension Agent at Chicago is one on which the Administration is to be heartily congratulated. It is a kind of Civil-Service reform that the people appreciate. We suppose it does not detract from the merits of this appointment that it was originally made by President Grant.—Cincinnali Times (Rep.).

dent Grant.—Cincinnali Times (Rep.).

The South fully sympathizes with the West in the remonetization movement. It will be carried triumphantly, and the people will not be slow in determining to whom the credit belongs of bringing about a repeal of one of the most unjust and most selfish acts of the Radical party.—that party which has never missed an opportunity to advance the interest of the bondholder and monopolisa at the cost of the taxpayer.—Sacannah (Ga.) News (Bourbon Dem.).

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.) does not

(Rourbon Dem.).

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.) does not want any "nigger" put on the State ticket to act as a decoy to other "iniggers" and induce them to vote the Democratic ticket. The Herald thinks the time has not come to give the colored man any office, because he as yet shows no love for Democratic principles. N. B.—The Chisolm massacre happened in Mississippi and the Republicans have not fallen head over ears in love with the principles of the Mississippi Democracy.—Cincinnati Gazetts (Rep.).

(Rep.).

If the Coinage regulation of April 2, 1873, had not been passed in a time of profound popular ignorance and indifference to the subject, would any one, now that we approach the time for special payments, have presumed to urge the demonetization of silver as a preparation for paying our debts in metal? Certainly not. It follows that the monometallists are unsisting upon holding the advantage that they gained by a trick of legislation that the people did not comprehend.—Cincinnals Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

We are opposed to any more laws making a dif-

people did not comprehend.—Cincinnali Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

We are opposed to any more laws making a difference in the money that the people are compelled to take and in the money that the Government will take. Money that is good enough for the people is good enough for the Government.—Lebanon (Pa.)

Courier (Rep.).—Under the law the Government discriminates against its own currency. The Government pays its debts to the people in depreciated greenbacks; to the bondholders in gold. It forces the people goes to the Custom-House for his foreign importations he is required to pay the duties in gold, so that gold can be collected to pay interest to the holders of bonds purchased with greenbacks (O) per cent below par. That the workings of such a system have failed to ruin the country is a very high compliment to the country's power of endurance. Give us the silver dollar of the fathers.—Memphis (Tenn.) Acadanche (Ind. Dem.).

It is fortunate that the issue of the 4 per cent bonds gave the Administration an opportunity to set its heel upon one branch of the silver scheme, and that the opportunity has been promptly and firmly used. The Administration means that the Government shall do what is honorable and honest, that it shall pay the bonds in gold; and if Congress should pass a bill to pay them in silver, the President is pledged to veto it. Almost all the life is thus crushed out of the silver scheme. It will now be the easier for the Administration to take the other step and to insist that not only the bonds but the demand debt of the Government, the paper promises which are used as currency, shall be paid in full, that is to say, in gold or its equivalent. We are not prepared to say what effect the gold policy of the Administration will have upon the Republican party in Ohio? We do not imagine that it will have the disastrous

effect which some of the financial lunatics of the West are inclined to predict. We believe that the Republican party will be strengthened by advocating honest money against the silver republiators as much as it was strengthened by advocating honest money against the paper inflationieta. But, however that may be, we are very sure that the Republican party can better afford to be defeated in Ohio now, if at the same time it can defeat the silver scheme, than to succeed in Ohio through the success of the silver scheme.—New York Beasing Post (Rep.).

As Pennsylvania has dealt with her assassins, so so must Mississippi deal with her DeKaib murderers if she would prosper. Violent and bloody-handed men, who lift the banner of intolerance, must be made to know that no numbers, combination, or secret oath can save them from arrest and punishment. The State can not bow to sor make peace with mobs and outlaws, no matter how fairly and plausibly they may talk about their good intentions. The "Molly Magnires" were organized in Ireiand originally for a good purpose, but the Order in Pennsylvania sunk into the ditch in crime, and became a school of raffians. The State cannot tolerate the existence of any Order which does not recognize the law as the supreme power and the only tribunal which has the right to punish people for offenses. The Sonth will be shunned as a place of residence until the law triumphs completely over Ku-Klux and White-Line Vigilance Committees, whose work is sure to end in outrage, violence, and murder.—Louisville Commercial (Rep.).

So long as the "murderers of Kemper County" are permitted to go at large, and are defended by a considerable portion of the Democratic press of the State, it will be difficult to impress upon Kerthern journals the belief that they were not in some sense the representative men of the South.—Jackson (Miss.) Times (Rep.).—And if the rest of them care as little about the average Northern journal, whether printed North,—and to the people of the South nor their journals are respo

shall never rule us. and they may as well hush and attend to their own murderers. We shall attend to ours and ask them no favors.—Meridian (Miss.) Mercury (Fire- Eading Dem.).

The simple truth about this whole matter is that the commercial world, as represented by the mostenlightened nations, has been turning fis back upon silver as the standard of value, and regarding gold as the only metal worthy to hold that place. More than sixty years ago, England, the leading commercial nation, adopted the single standard of gold. Forty years ago the United States partially did the same thing, though it was not until four years ago that the law was brought into harmony with the practice. Germany and several of the smaller European States have declared by law for the same policy. France and the other States composing the Latin union, have practically demonetized silver by restricting and limiting its coinage. A combination of these leading nations of Christendom might be able to restrain thus tendency towards gold, but it could not prevent its ultimate practical accomplishment, because the change is impelled by the progress of commerce and civilization, a force more powerful than any statutory combination of these leading nations to study the tendency to the gold standard would be the height of foily, and would be sure to result in failure, loss, and disgrace.—Burlington Hawkeye (Ep.).

The lesson of yesterday ought not to be lost. Mollie Maguireism was trades-unionism, grown rank and rampant; a labor-combination in its worst form; a mad determination to rule or ruin,—to regulate work and wages or enforce idleness was the foundation upon which the system rested. It was the same spirit as that which animated the New York longshoremen when a small minority declared that the majority should not work at market prices, and armed themselves with staves to give point to their argument. We saw the germ of the same thing among the Trenton potters, and the same spirit, in milder form, impels 10 per cent of the same thing among the

with the fruits of yesterday's awidi harvest of denth.—Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

So swift is the march of events that the majority of the voters of the United States who voted for Mr. Tilden and elected him have now ceased to regard him as a counselor. He has passed out of view as a man unequal to the one great occasion of his life, and his space in history will be a brief paragraph giving the name of an unsuccessful candidate who immediately afterward fell into the obscurity allotted to failures. He is not of the stuff that heroes are made of, and has quit-claimed his right afful title to a place among herole names. If time over brings revenges for all the frauds, and trades, and treachery by which the will of the people was overthrown, Tilden will have no part or in the dispensation of the retribution. His recent speech in New York, had he been a man of different mettle, might have been the winged words of the people's champion; but, with his record, they are but sepulchral echoes from which all men turn with sadnéss, if not annoyance. 'I disclaim any thought of the personal wrong involved in this transaction!" So he disclaimed in February. But who could stand in his piace and represent the 4,250,000 of voters who were defrauded with him? Who can see anything grand in his waiver of his personal interests in the matter? frauded with him? Who can see anything grand in his waiver of his personal interests in the matter? Here was a leader with a commission of tremendous import intrasted to him, grandiloquently observing that all his constituents are equally wronged, and—doing nothing. It was as if an imbecile commander of an army should supinely accept defeat on the plea that all his countrymen would suffer as much as he, and that time would bring its revenges, and justice ultimately prevail. It is not necessary to retrace the tortuous path of events during the past six months and show what should have been done. It is enough to know that nothing was done by Mr. Tilden to interrupt the most gigantic and barefaced conspiracy known to our history. Cold, feeble, inadequate, he made no more resistance than a sheep, and went under without a struggle, though backed by the conscience and moral force of the whole country. Such a man will never be a rescuer when danger threatens, never regain the confidence and devotion of the people necessary to a leader of a great cause. And when he says, "If my voice could reach throughout our country, and be heard in our remotest hamlets, I would say, be of good cheer, the Republic will live, "he evinces a painful unconsciousness of the pathos he is uttering. We know the Republic will live, but, were its defenders and leaders in time of peril all like Mr. Tilden, it would perish at the first assault. Mr. Tilden can pass on to oblivion without anxiety. The people of the hamlets know the duty of a patriot as well if not better than he, and will do it quite as well without his voice as with it.—New Orleans Times (Dem.).

THE TRIBUNE CROP REPORTS.

New York Indicator.

The bow window parties, headed by Mr. Cammack, for some time past have been large purchasers of St. Paul preferred and other Western stocks, based on "crop prospects."
Yesterday, June 9, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE WAS

Yesterday, June 9, The Chicago Thibusa was received in Wall street, containing an exhaustive report from the various counties of several Western States in regard to the condition of the crops. It appeared from this that the expectations in regard to large crops in some of the Western States would not be realized. In Illinois complete reports from sixty-nine counties were given. In fifty-seven of these the corn-crop will be a partial failure; the remaining twelve counties report average crops.

range crops.

In Minnesota the correspondents of The Chicaeo
Tribung reported that the grasshoppers have anpeared in myriads, and that the crops in large
numbers of counties had been totally destroyed,
and in others their ravages had commenced. The
efforts to kill them with coal-oil and tarind proved
futile, and resistance in most instances had been
abundoned.

abandoned.

When THE TETBUNE, containing these statements of its correspondents, was received in the street, the inside parties in the cliqued Western stocks "ran" on each other. St. Paul preferred and common consequently declined sharply. Northwestern followed in the wake. Illinois Central western followed in the wake. Illinois Central declined 1½ per cent.

The effect upon the Western stocks must, of course, prove still more disastrous, as the partial failure of the crops will greatly lessen the receipts of the railroads. The failure of the corn crop in Illinois will deprive the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton of a very large portion of their traffic. The destruction of the crop in Minnesota will injure the St. Panl Railroad terribly, particularly when it relies upon a heavy grain traffic this fall to pay interest and operating expenses.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 24. —Taking as a cue the question which you ask in to-day's TRIBUNE, in writing about the Thomas summer-garden concerts, the about the Thomas summer-garden concerts, the writer, in behalf of a good share of the 494,000 people in Chicago who are losing so much good music, would like to ask Mr. Thomas and Messra. Carpenter & sheldon a few questions.

Gentlemen, why are you so short-sighted that you do not make the admission to the whole, conservatory, garden, and all, 25 cents? Can you not see that with an audience, at a popular price, four times as large, you would be receiving twice as much money?

Have you not plenty of room for audiences four times as large, and would not such audiences be more inspiring to the orchestra, and be better every way?

Would you not rather retire at the end of the season with full pockets, and with a generally-expressed wish that the enterorise be resumed at some future time, than the reverse?

There are two good reasons why the concerts have not been, and will not be, as well attended as the managers have expected, and as they have made provisions for.

First—There are but few persons who are not averse to spending money as freely as formerly. A man with but a moderate income, if he takes his wife and two or three of his grown children, must needs, with tickets at 50 cents, spend what is to him quite a little sum, and he either will not go at all, or eise he will perhaps only attend one concert, and then take only his wife. Give him a low writer, in behalf of a good share of the 494,000

price, and let him get a taste of the superior music, and he will be quite likely to attend from three to half a dozen times, and give also his children the benefit of what he knows will be educating and refining.

Second—It is contrary to the American idea, and especially the Western idea, to have a distinction. It is not pleasant to go to a public place and see a fence separating one from friends or acquaintances who are either a little better off or else extravagant in the spending of what little money they have, and, rather than submit to it, many sensible people will stay away.

Call it false pride, or want of independence, and still the fact remains that it is contrary to republican notions.

still the fact remains that it is contrary to republican notions.

At other places of amusement there may be
scales of prices and reserved seats, but you find no
barrier which says, "You must stop here."

The managers may make money enough under
the present arrangement, but in the opinion of the
writer, and also a large number of music-loving
people whom he has seen, they would make fully
twice as much under a different plan.

C.

An other places of massenesses there may be harrer which spin. "Let make the place of the residual barrer which spin." It was not present the present

Indianapolis, and six miles this side of Shelbyville. The house was filled and running over that
night with hog-drovers. I seet in a room containing four beds. My great concern was with my
saddle-back, containing \$22, 000 of paper treasure.
To take special care of them was to invite attention. Of course, there was no safe or other place of
doposit. The only way was to throw them down in
the common pile of baggage, and do nothing to excite suspicion that they held anything beyond
what was common for travelers to carry in the way
of personal baggago. I was never a success at
dissembling, and to dessemble here was to be wise
and true to my employers. For four days, for
four watchful nights, I was on that miserable road,
tormented with the possession of so much wealth.
I never spent a more unhappy period. I once stood
In a smali room in the Treasury Department set
apart for the deposit of United States bonds by the
National Banks as security to their billholders, and for the Government deposits with them. There were within
my reach bonds calling far \$400,000,000. I thruk
that a heavy responsibility rested on the consciences of the men charged with their safe custody, but it was nothing in comparison with the
sense of responsibility I felt, for the Government
has provided these men with every conceivable
means to make their trust light. There was a moment, a supreme and critical one, when the voice
of the tempter penetrated my ear. It was the old
tempter that saug in the ear of Eve. It was when
I reached the crown of those imperial hills that
overlook the Ohlo River when approaching Lawrenceburg from the interior. This noble stream
was the great artery of commerce at that day, before a rallroad west of Massachusetts had been
built. What a gay spectacle it presented, flashning in the bright sunlight, covered with flatboats, with rafts, with gay painted steamers
ascending and descending, and transporting their
passengers in brief time to the Gulf of Mexico, the
gateway to all parts of the wor

JEWISH EXCLUSIVENESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 25.—The discussion of the conduct of Judge Hilton in excluding Jews from his hotel at Saratoga is becoming quite general and in-teresting. It seems to me that the Jews as a class are the first offenders, in arrogating to themselves the title of "God's Chosen People," and, by their religious ordinances and by practice, separating the title of "God's Chosen People," and, by their religious ordinances and by practice, separating themselves from other peoples. In this country the Jews are the only people who will not assimilate with the masses of our people. They will not mix, religiously or socially, with anybody. For one, I am glad that Judge Hilton acted as he did. I trust self-respecting Americans will follow Hilton's example, so long as Jews practice circumcision, and maim themselves for a mark which shall distinguish them from all other men. I am glad that they are occasionally pand back in their own coin; compelled to take their own medicine. If Jews don't like to be excluded they must case to teach exclusiveness as a religious ordinance. It is sheer and impudent conceit on the part of Jews themselves to teach or practice the religion which they do teach and practice. If Judge Hilton practices as a part of his business rules what the Jews complain! If the secular principles and practices of Americans are equal to the religious principles of Jews, who suffers when this sppears?

The indignant Jews who are making war on Judge Hilton's conduct will be more just. If Jews hope to escape persecutions in this similar to the persecutions which they have suffered in the part of Judge Hilton's conduct will be more just. If Jews hope to escape persecutions in this similar to the persecutions which they have suffered in other nations, they must cease to cultivate conceit as a religions principle, and exclusiveness born of conceit. While they continue to do this they must expect retailation, and perhaps persecution, such as they have received at the hands of all nations. Cease the provocation if you can't endure to be kicked ont of good society! Judge Hilton has served you just right.

THE PROTECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, June 25.—On the 7th of March last there appeared in the columns of your paper a long

The buil-dog, one year old, at a bargain. Call on or address T. D. BOWEN, 148 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BOSS MILCH COWS, WARRANT-

article with displayed heads-lines—thus: "Insurance Francis.". "Collapse of Another Machine for Robbing the Widews and Orphans." "The History of the Protection Life as Belated by a Policy-Holder." "Its Managers Charged with Perjury, Forgery, Malsprporlation of Money," "And the Whole Category of Crimes Peculiar to Dishonest Officials." "How the "Mutual Plan" Was Worked to Defrand the Policy-Holders." "Assessments Levied to Pay Death Claims and the Dend Men Still Living." "Forged Proofs of Denth, Forged Burial Certificates, Forged Notarial Scals." etc., etc.

On the next day, March 8, The Tribure published the following:

The Company has not collapsed, as many of the readers of Tax Tribure might have inferred from reading the headlines to the article in reference to it in yester-world, consider intens in question were too strongly worlded, consider a producted.

TOR SALE—\$4,300—A 330-ACRE FARM, 123 ACRES
fenced, cross fenced, good orchard, frame house
of 4 rooms, log house of 3 rooms, stables, corn cribs,
lasting water, etc., 2 miles south of Laurence Clue, in
Laurence County, Ill.; 195 sores of fine, large timberland, the very besk, it is only 9 miles from Vinceannes,
Ind.; present crops ge with farm—this farm will raise
as much corn, wheat, oats, etc., as any farm in lilinois
that is held at \$75 per acre. Wild lands in lilinois or
lows can not be had at less than \$10 to \$30 per acre 2
miles from depot, and i do not see why men who want
farms, will not buy when they can buy a good improved
farm in old settled country for half its acostal value,
\$1.856 down, bulance long time; out of market after
this month. T. R. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madisen-st.

LYOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STOCK AND FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STOCK AND grain farms in Grundy County, 60 miles southwest of Chicago, 1, 600 acres, all in one body, and well improved, 837, 50 per acre, small payment down, bulance, 7 per cent; no trade. R. W. Collet, 42 Lake-st. POR SALE—AT ONE-HALF VALUE, 100 ACRE
weel-improved farm near the city; small cash pay
ment. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14

MUNICAL.

A TIENTION IS CALLED TO THE POLLOWING A bargains in planos:
1 Steinway & sous plano, carved legs. \$250
1 Hallet, Davis & Co. plano, carved legs. \$250
1 Hallet, Davis & Co. plano, carved legs. \$250
1 Hallet, Davis & Co. plano, carved legs. \$250
1 Win. Knabe plano, carved legs. \$255
1 Great Union Co. plano, carved legs. \$250
1 Great Union Co. plano, carved legs. \$160
1 Chickering plano, carved legs. \$160
1 Chickering plano, carved legs. \$160
1 Chickering plano, plan legs. \$100
1 Hallet, Davis & Co. plano, plan legs. \$100
We offer the above stock at those prices to make room for new stock.

A MONG OUR STOCK IS A NUMBER OF SECOND-

room for new stock.

Corner State and Adams-ata.

A MONG OUR STOCK IS A NUMBER OF SECONDhand organs:
Smith American Organ Co.
Shoninger Organ Co.
Estey Organ Co.
Mason & Hamilin Organ Co.
Northrup Bros.
Mciodeons from \$20 to \$30.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

M ASON & HAMLIN CABINET OBGANS.

M The best and cleanest in the world.
Highest awards at four great World's Exhibitions.
Sold on monthly or quarterly installments, or rented until rent pays for them.
Every organ warranted to give satisfaction.
Blustrated catalogues free.
Chicago Warerooms.

DIANO-COVERS OF EVERY STYLE.
Plano-stools of every style.
Rubber covers—ron stools.
Flock covers—walnutstools.
Cloth covers—rosewood stools.
Music-racks. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sta.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

Planos for SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.
Organs for sale on installments.
Planos to rent.
Organs to rent.
New stock daily arriving.
200 planos and organs now in stock from the plainest to the richest carved cases.
W. W. KIMBALL,
COPETH AMERICAN ORGANS.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS.
New Styles, Kew Catalogue. SOO organs now in store. All orders from dealers filled with dispatch. Also square and upright pishos for rent or sale.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

Corner State and Adams-sta. \$150 sites to give entire satisfaction. STORY & CAMP, 211 State st.

TO EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE-2 HOUSES ON THIRTY-FIFTHst.; also a lot of house-moving tools. Will exchange
for honey-bees. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.
WANTED-TO EXCHANGE SILVER ELGIN
hunting-case watch. 3-oz. cases. acady and Madison-86,

WANTED-AN IMPROVED PROPERTY, VALUED
at \$75,000 or \$100,000, lightly incumbered; will
five clear and first-cleas property for the equity. HENRY L. Hill, 142 Dearbora-86. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-TEXAS LANDS FOR dry goods, books and shoes. S. W. WALLACE, office E. C. Cole, 144 Dearborn-st. LOST AND FOUND.

OST-OR STOLEN-IN CHRIST CHURCH, SUNday morning, three weeks ago, my pocketbook. It
has my name and address on it. Please return the
pocketbook and keep the money. JOHN C. LONG, 72
East Washington-st.

OST-YESTERDAY, A CANARY BIRD, BROWN
back and topknot. Finder please return to 133
South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR NALE.

FOR SALE-A VALUABLE WHITE ENGLISH
Communication of the state of the stat

WANTED-MALE HELP. Book keepers, Olerks, etc.

WANTED-A BOY ABOUT 10 TEARS OLD TO collect and make out bills. Address in own hand writing, with full particulars, giving refrences, age, and former employment, D 23, Tribune office. WANTED—A GOOD CAKE BAKER AT PEOPLEY
Bakery, 197 and 199 South Desplaines st.

WANTED-A CARRIAGE TRIMMER-AT 200 Franklin-st., corner of Quincy. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR MICH
Igan: \$1.40 per day. Also 10 cost-miners. J

B. SPERBECK, 23 West Randolph-st. WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES, hands, R. J. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st., Room 11.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIVE MEN TO TAKE AGENTS Guide, fourth year, circulation 10,000, three months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHROMOS, NEEDLES, money tubes, combination pencils, picture hooks, jewelry, caskets, smoker pets, and 500 other fast-selling articles. Inducement greater than any other house can effer. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO AND three to travel in Illinota Iswa, Wiaconsin, and Michigan: 893 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid to acceptable men. All applicance answered if stamp is inclosed. Queen City Glass and Lamp Works, Cinclinati, O. Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF GENTREL APpearance for a business outside the city that will
pay 85 per day the first week on \$25 capital, afterwards
\$10 to \$30 per day upon profit derived from first investment. This is the best chance ever offered men with
not less than \$25 capital. If you have not the money
keep away. RAY 6 CO., 61 LaSalle-st., Chicago. W ANTED-GENTLEMAN WITH \$500 CASH TO Join the advertiser (with like amount) in purfor J. N. BRIGGS, 133 Madison-8t. Room 7. for J. S. BRIGGS, 133 Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL OUR NEW SILVER plating and polish. Work profusible. Third floor, sized State-st.

WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALK elothing house, a good salesman on commission to sell goods on the road to Western trade. Address with full particulars A Z. Box 2,814, New York.

WANTED-TO-DAY-YOUNG MAN WITH LITTURENT OR STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF T

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST II
photograph gallery and learn the art. Apply s

7 West Madian s. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

Wanted one good girl for seven cook at the Eppleh House, No. 194 East Randolph of the Cook at the Eppleh House, No. 194 East Randolph of the Cook at the Eppleh House, No. 194 East Randolph of the Cook at the Eppleh House, No. 194 East Randolph of the Eppleh House, No. 19 German preferred.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM
girl and one dish-washer. Apply immediately at
the lrving House, 218 Washington-st. WANTED-A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO DO housework, wash, and iron. Apply at 176 South WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL. Wood's Hotel, Fifth-av. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL WANTED—A WILLING AND CAPABLE GIRL to general housework in a private family. Reference required. Apply at No. 60 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY GOING TO Lake View for the summer months, a competent girl for housework. Must be a thoroughly competent girl for housework. Must be a thoroughly competent girl for housework. Must be a thoroughly competent girl for housework. Amount of the competent girl for housework. Must be a thoroughly competent girl for housework. Must be a thoroughly competent girl for housework. Must be a thoroughly competent girl for housework. The competence of the comp

Tuesday.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 286
West Van Buren-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 403 West Jackson-st. No use to apply WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDInavian girl for general housework. Apply at 52
Sixteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.
WANTED-A GOOD, WILLING GIRL FOR TAKing care of children and assisting in general
housework. References required. 370 Michigan-av.,
near Tweifth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS SHIRT.IRONERS AT Baltimore Laundry, 10 South Clinton-st. WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR NURSE.
Apply at 93 Calumet-av. Employment Agencies.

WANTED — SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls for private families and hotels at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Husted st. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-GIRLS FOR LIGHT WORK AT DICKSON'S shuttlecock factory, 621 State-st.; also

TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence in nice condition. 432 Irving-place, two blocks from Ogden-av. cars; \$15 per month. POTWIN & OURBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-TOO WEST MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY and basement brick, 11 rooms, furnace, gas, fixtures, etc.; \$40 per month. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-87 PER MONTH WILL FENT 6 ROOMS
1 at each of the frame dwellings 32 and 34 Harvardst., \$15 per month will rent elegant new brick house,
with hot and cold water, No. 517 Western-av., \$12 per
month will rent new brick house 515 Western-av. Inquire at 885 Western-av. TO RENT-FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FUR-

South Side.

TO BENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house. 434 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, in good order; furnace, range, etc.; barn in rear; immediate possession. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Boom 1, 40 TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 570 MICHI-gan-av., nine sleeping-rooms; also unfurnished house, 584 Michigan-av., about same number of rooms, with large lot and barm. Apply, with references, from 2 to 5 p. m., at 570 Michigan-av. W. R. BURDICK.

North Side.

To BENT-NO 36 RUSH-ST.—BRICK DWELLING
2-story and basement, 10 rooms, with all modern
improvements. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN,
Room 45 Exchange Building.

TO RENT-PARTIES WISHING FURNISHE
Thouses, furnished or unfurnished rooms, can be accommodated in different parts of the city at the Chicago Rental Bower, 257 West Madison st.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS NICELY furnished, very chesp, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-ON THE SOUTH SIDE, SOUTH OF State-order-st., with full lake view, an extra large furnished room on second floor, with alcove, to two persons; meals can be had near by. Also a side room to a gentleman. Address, with references, D 25, Tribune office. TO RENT-186 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., FUR-

A nished rooms.

TO RENT-NO. 6 EAST TWELFTH-ST., IN A private family, one large unfurnished room, with het and cold water and bath-room at \$6 per month, or will furnish it for \$5 per month. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. AP-West Side.

TO RENT-SUITES OF THREE OR SIX ROOMS IN Thompson's Block, West Madison-st., newly frained and calcimined. Modern improvements, rent low. W.M. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, ETC TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 150 AND 182
Fifth-av.: also third and fourth floors 150, 152, and
164 Fifth-av. POTWIN & GORBY, 146 Dearborn-at.

TO RENT-FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILD-ing, 50x50 feet, at southeast corner Monroe and Market-sta; very chean to good tenant. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st. Miscellaneous.

To RENT-SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 208 STATEtell specially adapted for music-rooms or organ
depot; suitable for any light business; in good order;
with use of elevator; at a low figure; also, one-haif of
second floor No. 208 State-st. WALTERH. MATTOCKS,
Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BLACK PONY, SUITABLE FOR LADY TO ride or drive, for sale. Call before 9 a. m. or after 6 p. m., rear 270 Thirty-first-st. A LARGE STOCK OF COACHES AND HEARSE for sale at 218 Wabash-av.; low prices and exsterms, Also a second-hand five-glass landau, but little used. G. W. BROWN, Agent. used. G. W. BROWN, Agent.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, harmseace, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Suturdays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO'S, 196 and 189 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE-HORSE, HARNESS, AND TOP BUGright of the transfer of the sale of the sale of the sale.

LORISALE-HORSE, HARNESS, AND TOP BUGwill be sold cheap for want of use. Call at stables on Sherman-st., near Michigan Southern depot. POR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, AND HARNESS, ruitable for alady, or will trade for horse that can trof in 2:50 to pole, about 15% hands high. Address D 50, Tribune office. NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, CHRAP, painting and repairing; three set, 50 centa; buggies sold on commission. MABTIN'S carriage shop, 47 Wells-st.

NE FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S ROADSTER, Can trot his mile in 2:40; one 3-minute horse, safe for a lady or children to drive; both young, sound, and kind, and will be sold very low. Call at Charles Daft's livery stable, Wadash-av. and Thirty-first-st. H. A. SMITH.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$8,000, TO TAKE A I half interest in an established business, paying \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year net. I cannot attend to the business stone. A young man preferred. Best of reference given and required. Or will sell the entire business for \$12,000. Address D 30, Tribune online. PARTNER WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCET auctioner, to go to Lincoin, Neb., and open an auction and commission store; big opening. Address J F, 740 Superior-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, WITH from \$100 to \$300 cash to take a third interest in a business that will pay from \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year; something new. Call at 467 West Madison-st., Jefferson Park Hotel. SCOTT.

STORAGE. A BSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FUR-niture, merchandise, carriages, etc., money loaned lo per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 180 West Monros-st. A SAFE AND RELIABLE STOREHOUSE FOR furniture or other goods. 22 to 206 Randolph-st. (Hale Building). Cash advances, lowest rates. THELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND so VAN I Buren-st. Ample facilities for storage of furniture and general meronancies. Liberal atvances and free maurance. Safety-vault for valuable goods.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Conching in the city and willing to work. Advisor B 73, Tribute. the city and willing to work. Appear B 72, Tribune.
DITUATION WANTED BT A COACHMAN (ROBweigh) whe thoroughly understands his business;
best references gives. Address D 27, Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BERAKD er and trainer of victous or balky horses, wants employment; satisfaction given without rough treatment.
Address Z 38, Tribune office.

Miscellandons.

Cituation wanted—a toung man of doop

habits and first-class quatrications desires the position of proof-resder in a newspaper of book odies, of
as editorial assistant. Salary to be fired after trial.

Address D is, Tribune odice. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH
a good recommendation from last piece at anything
respectable. Do not care for high wages; want a deedly
lace. D 30, Tritune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had ten years' experience in lumber business; yould accept almost any position in any business that a honorable; the best of references given. Address D. Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL AS MEAT and pastry cook. Applicant is strictly a first-class cook, having had 13 years experience to the universal satisfaction of her employers, including present employer. Apply as 280 Hermitage-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKING or general housework in a private family. Please call for two days, at 44 Cass-st. Best of city reference. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPRESS WON an as cook in boarding-house or hotel. Call at a Ashland-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN TO D second work or sewing. Address or call on M L. O second work or sewing. Address or call on ML, 40 Nebraskast.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Please call at 67 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do second or general housework in a samail family. Inquire for three days, at Eagle Hotel, 80 West Water 48.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do general housework in a private family. 148 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do second work or take care of children. Address 194 North May 48. dress 194 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH. AND Iron. or do general housework in city or country; good refurence. Please call at 225 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN-AMERICAN GRANTIN. AND STATE STATES. A GERMAN-AMERICAN GRANTIN. APPLY A SIZILATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, Or would wash and tron in a private family; good references. D 33. Tribune office.

Seamstresses.
Situation Wanted-By a Good Family seamstress. Wages \$4 per week or \$1 perday. Address D 29, Tribune office. Laundresses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHor, and fromer, or would do the work at her own
house, or would do cleaning. Please call at 363 May-st.,
in reas.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A COMPETENT Scotch girl to do second work. Call at 1484 Ar

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN WANT OF
Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at 6. DUSKE's office, 173 North Haisted-st. STITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING DO-bestics can save trouble by having the best se-lected for them, with references from good families.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ANY
A one with means to purchase or take an interest in
a wholesale and politic processes or take an interest in
a wholesale and politic processes of take an interest in
a wholesale and politic processes of the take
can be a compared to the processes of the take
manufacturing of jobing business, or bottler tipe
conducted successfully. Particulars and substantial
reasons for selling will be given by odiling on the undersigned at the Brevoort House on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, from 8 to 10 a. m. and 4
to 7p. m. MANUFACTURER.

DUSINESS CHANCE-I HAVE GOOD SITUATIONS

for a few printers, pressmen, and practical newspaper men, who have means to take stock in the office
in which they work. My health compels me to withdraw somewhat from the business which I have so long
personally conducted. Applicants state qualifications,
reference, and means. A. J. AIKENS, Milwaykee,
Wis. FOR SALE-OHRAP-THE MACHINERY AND good will of a good paying business in the city. For particulars address D 23, Tribune office. POB SALE—AN ESTABLISHED PRINTING OF-fice, paying \$1,500 per year; inventories about \$2,500; part pay taken in printing. Apply at J. W. BUTLER Paper Qo., 184 Monroe-st. \$2,500; part pay taken in printing. Apply at J. W. BUTLER Paper Co., 184 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A LUNCH AND COPPEE ROOM, NO. F. 41 South Water-at. Reason for selling, sickness.

C. HAGERSTROM.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL WINE and flugor stores and sample-room; location first-class. Address D 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED HORSE. Solving shop doing the best paying business in Chicago; commoditions brick ahop (8 years ground lease, and tools complete; will sell cheap; present evaluation of the control of th

WANTED-A PARTY THAT WILL STAND GOO treatment to rent of me a complete during-has with a good trade established. For partioulars address D 12 Tribune office. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854 (ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER of woney to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion office (dicensed), so East Madison at. Established 1865. HAVE \$25,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT AND MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, Jowelry, diamonds, machinery, goods in warehouse, any good collaterals. 169 Washington, Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO at current rates and in sums to suit. MEAD & COE, 185 Lacksile-st. MORTGAGE LOANS, IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT lowest rates of Interest—7 and 8 per cent. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 Lasalle-st. TO LOAN-\$500 AND \$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 2, 148 Madison st. T PHILLIP MITERS & CO., ROOM 2, 188 MARDON SI.
TO LOAN-\$500, \$1,000, \$4,000, AND \$10,000 ON.
TO Chicago real estate: Mortgages bought. JOHN C.
LONG, 72 East Washington-st.
WANTED—\$600 TO \$1,000 ON \$ CLEAR, UNIMproved lots on Barry Point-road, in Sec. 13, 52,
13. Inquire Room 28, 132 Lassalic-st. WANTED—TO BORROW—\$500 TO \$1,000 ON NO.
1;endowment life policies; three to six months.
Address D 34, Tribune office. 7 AND 7% PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS to suit. See our card on the first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington at. \$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT ER & CO., 68 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTS CAST-off clothing. Orders by mall promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 300 State-st. H OUSEKEPERS - KEEP YOUR BED-ROOMS Tree from bugs by sating from be isteads. They are used by all leading families. Demand daily increasing. CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO., 49 Wells-st. NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTI-fied not to purchase any notes of Mesars. McGray 2 Downey given by the Trustees of Quinn Chapel, A. M. THE TRUANT BOYS: A MORE INGENIOUS PICT-ure than the Toll-Gate. Sent free for stamp. E. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WEST OF Union Park, furnished or unruralshed rooms; state your terms. 5 32, Tribune office.

DOARD-TWO LADIES DESIRE BOARD AND room in a respectable family, South Side; state terms; references given and required. Address D 31, Tribune office.

DOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND HIS FAMILY off Twelfth-si, preferred. Address E L D, Tribune office, giving location and terms.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY Legal cause. Call or write law office P. MONTGOM-BHY, leg Washington-st., Robons 49 and 50, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED other causes: 13 years' experience. A. J. DEXTER 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Ungestionable references. Fee after decree. Residence unnecessary.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory, for incompatibility or other causes: 13 years' experience. A. J. DEXTER 132 Fee after decree. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree: 12 years' experience. A. GOODBICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st.

ASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND.
Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'
heap Book House. corner Madison and Dearborn-sta. ARE DOOR HOUSE. COTICY MEDICAL MADE AND DESTRUCTION OF CHAM-vised cellulor, with all the maps and plates, will be sold for \$20 if taken at once. This the cellulor publishes at \$400, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Island-av. corner Harrison-st. South Haisted-st. and Blue Island-8v. corner pass the door. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A UCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Saturday, June So, as BUTTERS & CO. 'S suctionrooms, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st.
POR SALE-HANDSOME CARVED PRENCH WALnut dressing-case and besistend; also a few other
articles. Address D S2, Tribune office. MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES 70 FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL KINDS, TO BE to buy thespi all warranted; money loaned on machines. Private losh office, 18 Clark-st. Recom 2 wenty, each of the control of the co

delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

AMUSEMENTS.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSaile.
"On Hand." Messrs. John Thompson, J. W. Sommers, J. D. Merton; Misses Phosa McAllister, Doty
Nazle. Adelphi Theatre.

Exposition Building. Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Soncert by the Thomas Orchestra.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "Uncle Tom" Cabin." Mr. George Kunkel; Misses Amy Slavin

State and Twenty-third streets. Cham; etween the Chicago and St. Louis Clubs. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.-The H. DUVALL, Sec'y.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active yesterday, and most of them were firmer. Mess pork closed 17% c per bri higher, at \$13.07% (#13.10 for July and \$13.20@13.22% for August. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs higher, at \$8.92% @8.95 for July and \$9.02% @9.05 for August. Meats were firmer, at 4% for loose shoulders and 6% for do short ribs. Lake freights were firm, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was quiet. Wheat closed un-changed, at \$1.44 for July and \$1.27% for August. Corn closed steady, at 46% c cash and 46% c for July. Outs closed easier, at 36c cash and 35% c for July. Rye was higher, at 61@62c. Barley was quoted at 80c bld for new, seller September. Hogs were active and firm, at \$4.60@4.90. Cattle were fairly active and unchanged, with sales at \$2.00@7.25. Sheep were quoted at \$2.75@4.75. One hundred liars in gold would buy \$105.37% in greenback the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 94%.

The Nez Perces Indians, finding no oppo sition to their depredations, have given up in disgust, and the settlers are returning

If there is any gratitude in the people Chicago, we will hear no more about the offensive smells at Bridgeport, -anyhow for a day or two. When the tornado reached the southwestern outskirts of the town yes terday, it was staggered, put its thumb and finger to its nose, broke in dismay, and fled

corty-six business firms in Cincinnati, in cluding some of the wealthiest Jewish house in that city, have taken joint action in refer ence to the HILTON-SELIGMAN affair, and, re senting the affront as one which is directed toward the entire Jewish race in America. haw, entered into a compact pledging themselves to hereafter hold no business relations with the house of A. T. STEWART & Co.

Mr. Packard, late claimant of the Gover orship of Louisiana, left this city yesterday for DesMoines, Iowa, to attend the Republic an State Convention to be held there to morrow. The "implacables" claim that his chief business there is to secure the passage of a resolution condemning the Pres Southern policy. If this be his mission "non-intervention" would be more seemly.

An attempt by Mr. JAY GOULD to sec control of the Michigan Central was hand-somely whipped yesterday at Detroit, though the fact that the old management is perpetuated is attributable more to the number of parties in the field than to good manageat. Gould wanted it for a specu VANDERBULT to make it a feeder for the Nev York Central and Canada Southern, and the old Directors wanted it in the interest of the West. Chicago is to be congratulated that GOULD and VANDERBILT succeeded in cutting each other's throats.

If Boston is successful in escaping he share of the weather's disagreeable attentions to-day, the visit of President Hayes and party is certain to be a memorable event in e civic and social annals of the city Elaborate arrangements have been made to manifest in a fitting manuer the great respect and admiration which are entertained for the President by the people of Boston chusetts, and it is predicted the occasion will surpass in general interest any event that has occurred zince the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration

The decision rendered yesterday by Judge MCALLISTER in the case of the City vs. Da-VID A. GAGE and his bondsmen is a point gained by the taxpayers in the long and tedious litigation which has resulted from the attempt to recover from the sureties the stained by the city through the GAGE tion. It will afford some comfort to such as are able to follow the drift of the sion upon the various pleas, demurrers, ions to know that the City Treas mry appears to have the best of it, and that nen who undertook to secure the city against loss on account of Gaor's hande people's money are in a fair way to spelled by the courts to perform their

Yesterday's storm got considerably ahead of "Old Probabilities," though Mr. Ticz, the St. Louis meteorologist, appears to have kept up to it. Yesterday's weather predicions from Washington foretold for this re-ion of country "stationary or higher pres-sure of temperature, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather." Now the fact is that the weather was decidedly not clear, and rather wholly than partly cloudy. About 2 o'clock the storm came raging along, at a rate which had brought it from Kansas

companied by a drenching rain, and to give Chicagoans some idea of what a genuine Iowa 'blizzard" is like. The experience of the last few years has shown that, when storms are about, Chicago is a very safe and comfortable abiding-place. The dispatches of this morning very fairly set forth the extent of the damage done to the west and south of as. It probably did not extend far enough south to destroy any serious quantity of the rowing crops,-the wheat and corn in the egions traversed not being sufficiently adranced to be cut down, though the damage o the oats crop may be more important than is yet reported.

Fire-Marshal BENNER sensibly suggests th doption of a code of signals to be displayed hroughout the city, thereby warning people of the approach of a storm. Two hours be-fore the breaking of yesterday's tornado its direction and probable time of its arrival were well known in the centre of the city. With a perfect alarm system, such as Chica go has, every station and engine-house might e decorated with some kind of warning, and the result would be a wonderful decrease in oss. Now that storms are prophesied week before their culmination, and the new sent far in advance to apprize cities of their novements, there is no reason that the peo ple should not be enabled to guard, partially at least, against them. The proper author ities should look into Mr. BENNER's sugges

Again a terrible visitation of fire has alnost obliterated a town, this time the pleas ant little City of Marblehead, Mass. The flames broke out early yesterday morning, and, before they were under control, seventytwo buildings, one-half the number the stricken town boasted, were in ruins. Twothirds of the population are thrown out of employment by the destruction of the factories, and a large proportion are left to the mercy of the sea winds, shelterless and helpless. Marblehead has never known continue good fortune. Disaster after disaster has attacked her shores. Over and over again her fleets have been wrecked almost within sight of her windows, and her people have dwelt more in grief for the loss of relatives and friends than in prosperity. This last calamity is the culmination of her woes, and her pitiful cries for help will appeal straight to the generosity of every city in the land.

Definite action for the relief of the St John sufferers has at length assumed shape in Chicago, and a method fixed upon for the speedy raising of funds. A committee of citizens have agreed to appeal directly to citizens, and abandon the proposed efforts to induce the return by the Relief & Aid Society of the \$10,000 subscribed by St. John when Chicago was burned, and consequently the whole burden rests where it belongs-or the shoulders of the people. The times may be hard and money scarce, but not so much so as in 1871, when Chicago lay in shes, and St. John, from her limited store, ent all she could spare; not so much so as now among the ruins of St. John, whence comes a direct cry for some recognition from Chicago, that misfortune has smitten her old friend in an hour of need. The response cannot be too quick, and it is to be hoped that the ruined city will receive back her old donation tripled and with compound in

The London dailies were loth to believe tha gennine Russian success had been achieved n the crossings at Galatz and Ibrail, and were disposed to belittle the affair as of no consequence. They were behind the Amercan journals in giving full descriptions of the strength and character of the forward movemovent, which they are now forced to admit was an important one. Our correspondent at Ibrail telegraphs that the Russians have from that point to Matchin, and that 15,000 infantry and 3,000 Cossacks, with eighty field pieces, are now in Bulgaria. The advance has reached Hirsova, the in ention being to continue to Tchernavods and thoroughly scout the region eastward and, if possible, prevent the destruction by the Turks of the Kustendji Railway. From Bucharest it is reported that an attempt was ontemplated for last night or to-day to cross at Oltenitza and Simnitza, where four army orps are concentrated.

Tice's tornado, prophesied some time ago assed through the States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and a portion of Indiana yesterday The tract was wide, and the wind was a companied by heavy rains that beat down what the gale left. Intelligence from the stricken districts is meagre, as wires and telegraph poles are down, but enough s known to show that the storm was unprecedented in its damage to crops, houses parns, fencing, and stock though no loss of life is reported. A train near Kankakee was bodily from the track, and several of her passengers slightly injured. It is certain that the growing crops throughout a wide district have suffered by the wind and rain, but to what extent cannot now be estimated. In the city the rainfall was heavy and the wind severe, but, apart from the smashing of windows, uprooting of trees, ripping of awnings, and the like, did not inflict as much oss as such a visitation would encourage to

believe probable. The chief editor of the anti-Administra tion concern in this city holds a \$3,000 office which is a sinecure. We conclude it is a sinecure from the fact that he is able to devote his entire time to writing article denunciatory of the President's Souther policy of peace and reconciliation between white and colored races. He has been particularly active and malignant for a week or ten days past in maliciously misrepresent ing the nature and effect of that policy. The purpose, of course, has been to act on the legates to the Iowa Republican Conention, and induce them to insert a plank in their platform concerning the President, and expressing a want of confidence in his Administration. "machine" malignant feels especially ag-grieved at the President's order to the Federal officeholders directing them to quit the 'alate-making" business, and cease packing bers of their combination for the various offices, local and State, as well as Federal This prohibitive order excites his vindictive feelings and makes the Southern policy ns to drawing \$60 per week out of the Federal Treasury for doing nothing The sinecure salary is lifted with great regularity and punctuality, while spending his valuable time in endeavors to undermine abbreak down the President.

cago machine organ, edited by the Chicago Appraiser, is exceedingly anxious to have the Iowa Republican Convention pass a resolution denouncing, or at least condemn-

ing, the President's Southern policy in severe terms. What it wants is to produce a split in the party and be made the organ of the malcontent faction. It is now nearly four nonths since the President announced in his inaugural the peace-policy he intended to try in the South, and see if he could not econcile the two races and establish harmony and concord between them. From the day that policy was telegraphed over the South, the persecution of the blacks ceased. In all the intervening time not one has been killed, or maimed, or beaten, of which the public has heard. There are no more whippings, or church or school-house burnings; all persecutions of the blacks for political causes appear to have completely ceased south of Mason & Dixon's line. Since the responsi bility of preventing maltreatment of the freedmen no longer devolves on the carpetbaggers, but now rests on the Southern white leaders, the maltreatment has ended, the lawless classes have been curbed, and the blacks have fair treatment, and quiet prevails throughout the South. In common fairness and decency, is not the President entitled to credit even at the hands of the implacable for the good he has done and the protection he has secured for the freedmen?

A THREAD OF KNAVERY

The opponents of silver restoration though they indulge in all manner of argu ments, invariably wind up by imputing di onesty as the motive inspiring the demand for a renewal of silver coinage. Of late an effort has been made to identify the silver measure with the greenback theory, and to confound the free coinage of legal-tender silver dollars with the scheme of illimitable issue of never-to-be-redeemed paper dollars. One of these champions of the exclusive gold coinage is the New York Nation, paper which seeks by common insolence to give new emphasis to arguments which hav become threadbare among all intelligent persons. That paper closes a summary of the question with a sentence which reads:

In fact, there is a thread of knavery runnin through the whole movement, though doubtles concealed from many of its promoters by the fact that they do not think of money as a standard of value, but as a means of paying debts, and By the

In a previous part of the article it is as serted that the silver movement has at the West taken the place of the Greenback movement, simply because it is the "nex best thing" in the way of defrauding creditors. The Greenback policy so strongly urg-ed a few years ago had its advocates in the West as in all parts of the country. The demand was then made for an unlimited issue of national paper money to be made a legaltender, which money was to have no redemp tion save in low interest-paying bonds, which bonds were to be paid in the same paper currency. This policy was met by the people of the West, and was strangled in the West. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa, it was opposed a the polks by the people and defeated. But the most memorable of all the contests was that in fought in Ohio in the summe of 1875, when HAYES and ALLEN fought that issue through every township in the State, and when HAYES' bold advocacy of specie resumption—that is, the payment of all debts, public and private, in coin-was opposed by ALLEN as a "damned barren ideality." There, in the West, upon the soil of Ohio, in the very stronghold of the Greenback party, the people rejected the Greenback theory. It was the people of the West who destroyed that fallacy. Had the people of the West sustained that policy and made t their doctrine, the hostility and opposition of the East would have been, while the storm York, and of the Eastern States that the only safety there is for the country and especially for the credit and honor of the nation, is in the inbred and deep-rooted integrity of the mass of the people. This has never failed in all the vicissitudes and trials of the Republic, nor will it fail now. The numerical strength of the nation has its home west of the Alleghanies, and, when the people of the West shape their policy upon " a thread of knavery " and force legislation that will defraud creditors, the Eastern States will be powerless to resist them. There is nothing in the past history of the people of the West that furnishes the faintest justification for the intimation that they are less honest than the people of the Eastern States, and all these accusations by the organs of the SHYLOCKS are not only scandalous and false, but exceedingly insolent

and contemptible.

If the people of the Western States are as

a class debtors and those of the East credit-

ors, that fact of itself does not make the one class dishonest and the other honest. All creditors are not of necessity honest. The people of the West have within the last ten years borrowed largely of the East, furnishing ample security and paying a liberal rate of interest. When these debts were contracted, gold, silver, and greenbacks were legal-tenders. They received for their notes and mortgages paper money worth 60 to 85 cents on the dollar The mortgages and debts required payment in legal-tender. Unknown to them, and in such a quiet, silent manner as to attract no attention, the value of gold was increased by the abolition of silver as a legal-tender. So quietly was this done that in 1875, two years later, during the famous contest in Ohio over the question of specie-payments. the fact that silver had been demonetized was not known to either candidate or to any of the many hundred speakers and newspapers taking part in the discussions. It was not until long after that the country discovered that the value of gold had been increas ed by creating an increased demand for it, and that the value of silver had been diminished by abolishing its uses. The demand for specie-payments received a new color from this discovery. Speciepayments involved the retirement of the paper legal-tender money, and the abolition of the silver dollar will leave nothing a legaltender in the payment of debts but the gold whose value has been artificially increased by the abolition of silver, and will be further increased by the extraordinary demand for it is the exclusive currency after Jan. 1, 1879. The people of the West demand that the silver dollar which was a legal-tender when all their contracts were made shall be restored as a legal-tender in payment of those lebts; that, if specie-payments are to be esumed in 1879, there shall be an increase of metallic legal-tender currency; to an amount equal to the volume of paper withdrawn, and that they shall not be compelled o pay their debts in a currency made exessively dear by the arbitrary ion of silver and the retirement of all other forms of legal-tender save gold. If that lishonest, then the creditors must make the

most of it. The people of the whole country

imited coinage of silver dollars, which shall be legal-tenders in payment of every form of public and private debts and dues. There is no escape from that measure. able man can object to the payment of debta in money which was a legal-tender when the debt was contracted, and the creditor who objects to that forgets that before he can charge dishonesty to others he must first prove that his own demand is just. Particuarly is this demand for an exclusive gold currency unjust when it is conceded that its enhanced value is produced by the demone tization of silver. We yesterday published letter from a correspondent citing the action in England during the debasement of the ilver coin in the time of WILLIAM III. A arge portion of the coinage had been ruluced in value by various means, the result of which was the exportation of all the heavy coins, and the great advance in the relative value of gold. The Government called JOHN LOCKE and Sir ISAAC NEWTON into the public councils, and Newton declared-That where silver has been demonetized and

riven from the circulation of a country, it neces arily sends the price of gold up higher, and that fall in gold will inevitably follow, and by so human ingenuity can be made to precede a reomage of silver. Of the condition of affairs at that time

MACAULAY Wrote : It may well be doubted whether all the misery inflicted on the English nation in a quarter of a century by bad Kings, bad Parliaments, and bad Ministers, was equal in a single year to that inlicted by the insupportable curse of this ment of the silver coin, which had been the standard of values for the realm. Those events which furnish the best themes for patriotic or indignant eloquence are not always those which most affect

strument of exchange became deranged, all trade all industry, was smitten as with a palsy. NEWTON was made Warden of the National

Mint, and, as our correspondent states-NEWTON and LOCKE declared as the menit their investigation that "it was not the high price of gold which affected the State so disastrously. but that such high price was only a symptom of the evil, and a fall in gold," as Macaulay says, "would inevitably follow, but by no human agen-cy could be made to precode the restoration of silver." Parliament passed a recoinage act, and Newton set ten furnaces at the Mint going night and day to restore the silver coin of England to its old standard of weight and fineness. After the o drop down, and soon came to its natural equilibrium with sliver and became interchangeable therewith. The panic ceased, and confidence be-

came again restored. Our Government has by the law of 1873 lemonetized silver, and did what was possible to debase the metal as compared with gold. Let it now be remonetized; let the silver dollar be restored as a legal-tender at its old weight, and let the coinage be free, and Secretary SHERMAN will have, as NEWTON had, all the furnaces of the Mint at work, and, as the new coins begin to pass into circulation, the gold will drop down to its natural equilibrium with silver. When the gold and silver dollar be made equal by the effect of natural laws, -and that is what the West demands,-where will be the dishonesty

paying debts in silver dollars? CHICAGO AS A SUMMER RESORT. In our last issue we printed a graphic de scription of the London season and the manner in which the summer months are passe away in that great capital. There is a radical difference between the English and American fashionable seasons. The climate of England dictates the fashionable term London, wherein society may disport itself and have its gala day. The winter weather of London is sloppy, chilly, windy, foggy, snowy, and "demnition moist and unpleas ant," and, altogether, all the elements are strictly unfashionable. The springs and summers, on the other hand, are delightful The weather is not too hot. There is just lasted, utterly impotent. It may as well be rain enough. The sky is as clear as a sky understood by the money-gamblers of New | can be, seen through the soft-coal smoke of the great city. The nights are cooled the breezes that sweep up the Valley of the Thames from the Channel. The parks are gay with blossoms and green with verdure of vine and grass. An English landscape, proverbially beautiful, is never so beautiful as in this season. It is on thi account that it has been selected for the Parliamentary session. All the fashion of London airs itself in this period, and all the grandees of England pour into the metropolis. For four months fashiona ble life is at the maximum with rout, reve balls, dinners, soirces, and the opera. The the gay growd betakes itself to the high ands and lowlands, the moors and the woods, for a brief shooting season; then off o the Rhine and the Alps, lotus-eating on the one and toiling up the other, until the rains descend and the floods come, when they hurry back to London and vegetate through the fogs and frosts of the fall and winter, preparatory to bursting their chrysa les in April and reappearing as gilded but

In the United States, on the other hand we are compelled to hold our Congressions essions in winter, because winter is the only season that is tolerable in Washington. The season from June to October in Washington is execrable. It is suffocatingly hot all da and hotter all night. No sea breezes breal through its barrier of hills. The atmosphere is close and sultry. The areas of high hermometer reach from 96 to 106. In the height of the season, when the Parliament meets in London, Washington would be a Calcutta and life would be a burden. If ever the time should come that the negro gets the ascendency in Congress, a summe ession might be a possibility. As at present constituted, however, the Congressional graveyard would be filled to repletion with dead Senators and Representatives, suffocated in the sweltering nights. As a matter of ne cessity, therefore, so long as Congress meets in Washington, it must meet in winter, or from the holidays at one extreme to May at the other. Beyond this limit, if the Congressman persists in remaining in Washington, he only invites an early demise and a voyage to that bourne where politicians are no more. A climate like our own, or that of Boston or St. Paul, offers no relief, be cause in winter Northern members would be pinched up with cold and Southern members would either incur a perennial catarrh or leave this vale of tears by the shorter stages of pneumonia. New York in summer is no better off than Washington, owing to its narrow streets and tall buildings, which concentrate the heat and keep the city at about the temperature of a blast furnace, not to speak of its bad smells and general corrup-

As extra sessions of Congress are a matter of importance, there is a plan by which they can be held and not interfere with the com fort and convenience of members. A short session might be held in Washington in the winter, adjourning March 4, and then the extra session could be held during the summer in Chicago. As a place of summer re sort, we present every possible induc not only to the members of Congress, but to the whole fashionable world. The weather is absolutely delightful. The days are rarely ally organizing conventions and running

hot, and the nights are cooled with the refreshing breezes off the lake. The bright, clear sky, bracing air, and the purest water i the country, ward off fevers and epidemics and make it one of the healthiest cities in the world. Our storms are but passing howers. Even the great tornado which the St. Louis Professor concocted with special reference to demolishing Chicago, and which went sweeping over the country yesterday. assed through the city and left no sign of ts wrath except an overturned peanut-stand The fashionable world can find here ample opportunities for its enjoyment. During the lay it would meet all the world here. At dinner it would have all the delicacies and uxuries of the market from every point of style at the largest and most palatial hotels of the world. After dinner it could drive for niles along the lake-shore roads, basking in the moonlight and listening to the music of the waves, cr, if so disposed, choose the boulevards and parks, and refresh itself mong the trees, flowers, and fountains. Returning from the drive and dressing for the evening, it could flirt, gossip, and dance, for the nights are not too hot for terpsichorean amuse ment. Nowhere else are such opportunities offered for personal comfort and enjoyment. When Mr. THOMAS came here with his noble orchestra to spend the summer, it was a quie acknowledgment of the superior claims of Chicago as a place of summer resort over New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other suburban places, and over the watering places like Cape May, Long Branch, Newport, and Saratoga. The great crowds pouring into our hotels also testify to the same fact. All that is necessary to complete our attractions is to have an extra session of Congress here. Then all the world indeed will rush to the great central city of fashion, society, art, literature, and commerce, and the social phenome of London will be repeated here. Undoubt edly the social features of this scheme wil speedily be in operation, as all the world is rapidly finding out that Chicago is the only enjoyable place in summer. The legislative feature of it is worthy of serious consider

THE RUSSIAN POSITION. For some weeks past the war interest h centered about the operations of the Asiatio wing of the Russian army. Now there is lull in Armenia, and the world is watching with the same keen interest the movement of the Russians on the north bank of the Danube. The causes of the long delay in Europe now begin to be apparent. To operate with success in Turkey, it is neces sary to cross with an overwhelming force. but in order to do this, delay was necessary to accumulate provisions and ammunition inasmuch as very little if any provisions car be hadin the country itself, and they can not be transported by sea or river. In or der, therefore, to secure the movements of the army from any danger of interruption, i was necessary to accumulate a sufficient stock of material for the campaign, which of tself was a slow and tedious process, as here is but one railroad in Roumania. A

tion also.

found in establishing the strategical condiions. He says: Three conditions are of essential importance-first, the safety of the line of operations for attack, retreat, and communications; second, the safet of the base; and third, a favorable position an lirection of the base for the line of operations. I view of these dangers, it would not be safe for Russin to send more than 150 000 men to the Balkan; another army of 100,000 men would be equired to occupy the line of the Danube, to mas orthern coast of the Black Sea; and a fourth, of 300,000 men, to protect the right wing of the base

writer in the Russian Magazine of Politica

Economy states that equal difficulty was also

The actual position of the Russian resent confirms the statements of this riter, except as to numbers. If the disatches may be credited, there are now about 20,000 troops north of the Danube, instead f 550,000, which the writer had fixed as the number necessary to secure the army opera tions. This immense army seems to be ocated about as follows: The left wing, be ween Galatz and Giurgevo, 70,000; the entre, between Giurgevo and Nikopolis 172,000: the right, from Nikopolis to Wid lin. 60,000: the second line, from Karakal to Bucharest, 78,000; and the third line of serves, in the vicinity of Ploiesti, 40,000. dding to these 420,000 troops in Europe he forces operating in Armenia, the Russian army already in the field foots up 570,000

THE PRESIDENT'S CIRCULAR

It will be a difficult matter to criticise esident's circular order to the employes of the civil service of the United States, no matter from what point of view it may be contemplated. It cannot be denied by any one that it is in the interest of public mor als, since it removes one of the busiest elenents engaged in manipulating primaries. unning caucuses, and packing conventions It cannot be charged that it is calculated to injure the interests of the Republican party, for it is simply in keeping with the pledge of the party platform relative to the reform of the civil service. The theorists and en thusiasts in Civil-Service Reform cannot cavil at it, because the order is sweeping and applies to all persons holding office under the General Government and their subordinates; . it goes further than any President has gone since Jackson's in auguration of the spoils' system except the short-lived President Harrison, who had no opportunity to corry out his good intenons. Nor can the officeholders urge any obection to it which will receive consideration from the people, for it merely prohibits them from using the extraordinary influence and power of the Government patronage to inerfere with the right of the people to choose their own conventions, make their own nominations, and hold their own elec-

It must be noted that there is not a word nor an implication in the President's circular which abridges the individual rights or influ ence of the officeholder in political affairs; it merely provides that he shall not use hi official influence to interfere with the individual political rights of the non-officeholding class. The officeholder may still vote as he pleases, and as often as the law allows he may write as many letters to the news papers on political questions as he can find time to write during his leisure hours; he may talk politics to his heart's content when he runs across any person who wants to engage in that unprofitable theme of conversation; he may even make stump-speeches if he makes them at times and places where they do not take him away from his official duties; he may untarity contribute as much money as he coses for campaign purposes. There is left to him all the political privileges he may enjoy as a private citizen, except that of actu-

out employing in that way the time for which the Government pays, and using the patronage and power that attach to his ofice. Any violation of this order, or any disposition to evade it, on the part of a Government official, will simply be evidence that such official has accepted Government employment not for the purpose of rendering a service equivalent to his pay and demanded of him by law, but to use his position and influence to control local politics in favor of some particular clique, or some friend or

It is only under the operation of such a rule as President HAYES has now laid down that there can be anything like "Home Rule" in local politics. Chicago, and to large extent the entire State of Illinois, have been fortunate in escaping the interference of the Government officeholders in a degree approaching the offensiveness with which it has been forced upon the people of other cities and States. In New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis, and many other of the prominent cities of the country, the Federal officers have been in the habit for years of making up the slates for the local offices. The governors of cities counties, and States all over the country have been actually dictated by these officials. In many parts of the country, as has been proved in the courts and confessed by the thieves the taxes on whisky withheld from the Gov ernment have been used in part to run the local elections. It has been a frequent occurrence that nominations for State and loca officers have been forced upon the Repub lican party by these official cliques that led to the party's defeat; and, even worse than this, in cases where the party has been strong enough to overcome the depression of weak or vicious candidates, the people have had to suffer them as local governor at the dictation of the Federal officials. It is notorious that the Government places throughout the country—the Post-Offices, the Collectorships, the Appraiserships, the Marshalships, the offices of Supervisors of Revenue, Mail Agents, and Pension Agentshave been largely disposed of by prearrange ment between the incumbents and the mem bers of Congress who appointed them, that they should be used, along with their influence and patronage, to advance the political interests of those at whose solicitation the appointments were made. Thus it was understood, if not expressly stipulated, that if a United States Senator got the appointment of twenty men in his State as Governmen officeholders, those twenty men would all employ their time and influence to secure the choice of a Legislature, not with refer ence to making good laws for the State, but to re-elect the Senator who had secured them their places. So every member of the National House of Representatives counted upon the active co-operation of all the Postmasters, and Collectors, and Pension Agents. and all their employes in his district, in

heiping him to renomination and re-election. This system naturally included the dictation of all local officials who would be likely to exert an influence in the organization of conventions. So it was that became a part of the Federal officeholders under the old system to control, as far as they could, the selection of Governors and Sta officers, of County Commissioners and other county officers, of Mayors and City Treasurers, and even Aldermen. There was no de tail which was too minute for their attention. It is precisely this impertinent and offensive interference with the people in their local affairs that the President's order prohibits, and the people will not fail to be grateful for Those impatient reformers who complain that President HAYES is doing nothing for the improvement of the public service that will outlast his term make no allowance for the the Government officials from active politics has been determined upon so early in his term that there will be sufficient time for t to acquire the force of system and law before President HAYES shall retire. Can it be imagined that the honest sentiment of the country has so little force that President HAVES' successor will not hesitate to return to the old order of things? Will the Democrats dare to oppose the principle he has es-

tablished when they come to make up their campaign for the next Presidential election? Suppose they elect their candidate under pledge of continuing the system Presiden HAYES has inaugurated, will the successful candidate dare to overthrow it and accede to the Democratic demand for rotation in office and a division in spoils? And if he shall do this, will not the Democratic party pay the penalty of its deception by defeat speedily following the evidence of treachery? It is not unreasonable to hope that President HAYES has herein laid down a rule that will become a permanent part of our civil

service. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—The latest silver talk in semi-official circles is to the effect that the remonetization of the silver dollar will be agreed upon with a \$20 maximum legal-tender quality, and that recommendations will be made that gold pieces be coined of the denomination of \$2.50 or \$3, \$5, \$10, and \$50.

This is a very remarkable statement. Are there any "semi-official" people in Washington who are so ignorant of public sentiment as to suppose that the people of the great West will eccept any such stale crust as that, when the and take the whole loaf? Nothing short of the filver dollar as a full and complete legal-tender for all debts public and private will satisfy their demand. The silver dollar must be restored to all the rights and privileges it possessed during eighty years previous to 1873. The question of its present abnormal depreciation must not pre-vent its restoration to the old place. The dereciation has been caused by demonetizing it, and can be removed by abolishing the cause

The Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.) thus peaks of the downfall of one of the shining lights of the Democracy in the Keyst

Mr. FRANK BEAMISH steps down from Mr. Frank Branksh steps down from his position as Luzerne's favorite son, and during the next four years he will serve the State in prison. Last December Branss, who had been an influential Democratic leader in Democratic Luzerne, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at Harrisburg, School-Treasurer, and candidate for a good many offices which he didn't get, was convicted on an indictment for forging tax-duplicates while acting as Tax-Receiver for the Fourth School District. For several months after his conviction he dodged the officials and did not receive his sentence. Giving himself up a few weeks ago, he was held in jail while the Judge manifested no haste to pass sentence. Meantime, an effort was made to relieve Branksh of the crime by some parties who had been employed by him, they having confessed the perpetration of the deed with which he was charged. This does not seem to have held water, however, and so Mr. Branksh goes to jail for the term of four years.

Mr. Louis J. Jennings thus discourses of the ady who has taken all London by storm : Such lustrons, dazzling flesh, shining and spotless as ivory, and white as the driven snow on a mountain-side—dear me, my aged heart warms even now at the thought of it: Her face is like some dream of some happier world, her form like that of a Grecian goddess, her eyes—but the noment you see these it is all over with you; you are knocked, like that famous work of a famous preacher, "higher than a kite," and there is nothing for it but to prostrate yourself meekly before the divinity, and go home and be miserable. And who is she well really nobody knows much more about her than this—that she is a lady from Jersey, me of the Channel Islands, that she is mar

becoming a gentlewoman.

Perhaps Mr. JENNINGS' idea of female beauty
may be taken with care. It was he who found
equally indescribable attractions in the dams
with a huge wart under her ear.

Gen Grant does not conceal his admiration for the liberality of the English railways, which dealhead him wherever he wants to go, in Wales and Scotled as well as in England. He must be impressed with the contrast between this conduct and that of the American railroad which once insisted that he and a palace-car load of his boon companions should pay their way like ordinary travelers. Grant, Pierrapport, and Badeau are having a pretty good time with very little expense to them selves.—New York Sua.

We hardly see the purpose of this ill-natured snarl. It was very rarely indeed that any Ameri-can railroad ever charged Gen. Grant for a ride on their cars. If such cases occurred, he paid his fare and said nothing about it. The hospitality shown the great American General and ex-President by the English railway companies is only in harmony with that tendered nim by all classes of people in Great Britain.

It breaks the heart of a New Orleans man to read anything complimentary to EADS' jettles. A late statement to the effect that a ship drawing twenty-one feet of water went through the jetty canal has drawn an acrimonious letter form a Louisiana man, who not only denies the story, but says that currency to such rumors is doing much damage to the shipping interest. This is with grace from a city that almost ruined the marine of New Orleans by opposing the etty system from the star

It will probably bewilder President HAYES when he learns the reason assigned for denying him wine at the Boston banquet. A committee representing 12,000 women contend that they have entered upon "the work of reclaiming the drunkard," and the use of intoxicating liquors on the great occasion will practically nullify all they have accomplished. If Mr. HAYES is in such a fix as described, it may be well to re

Judge John Baxter, of Tennessee, is backed by STANLEY MATTHEWS for the Tennessee Su-preme Bench and others for the vacancy in the United States Supreme Judiciary. He has plenty of time to work up his case, for the President has stated that he will make no appointment for some months, during which the BAXTER might move to Ohio. It took an order from the United States Sp.

preme Court to induce a speculative Yankee to refrain from using the name of Acries Gell SCHAFT APPOLINARIS BRANNEN. Neither h nor any one else knows what it means, but it ounded poetical, and he preferred it to the more simple but less euphonious Morgan. Recent patents in London have brought the

umbrelia almost to perfection. One comprehends a tent, a fishing-rod, a pipestem, swordstick, driving whip, shotgun, and the inventor is working on another attachment inteeded to furnish board, lodging, and washing. Canada is already disgusted with Street Bull, and has hinted that she will extradite him if the United States demand him. It

A Western, as well as intelligent, compositor describes the situation tersely. The "copy" probably read "help," but the paper had it "Hell for St. John."

would be great fun to see a couple of Canucl

constables prowling around the old savage with

Chicago street-cars are safe from lightning. They carry bad conductors.

PERSONAL

Secretary Thompson promised to be ather to all the graduates of Annapolis this year. When Dr. Duryea, of New York, was a ers at the same place.

Prof. Perry has the gradit of the fact that all the graduates of Williams College this year, forty in number, are Free-Traders.

Mr. Jennings writes to the New York World that Miss Howe, of Boston, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, cuts a figure in London society. Secretaries Evarts and Schurz and Attorthe Cabinet to accompany the President on his Ne

The Harvard graduates and their lady friends attended the ball-match between Yale and Harvard on Class-Day, in full dress. It was a

Flaubert, the author of "Madame Bovary" and "Salammbo," has just published a vol-ume entitled "Trois Centes," which is highly praised by the Parislan critics. Mr. O'Koefe, an Irish member of the

British Parliament, is claimant to an immense sum of money—two or three million sterling—left by an intestate of his name in India. Mr. John T. Raymond, while passing the Treasury Department in Washington, a few days ago, observed, "There's millions in it!" and then

added, in a quiet manner, "There's millions after in fashionable society entered a music store of that city the other day and asked a clerk for

sharps." This is a true story. "No young girl has cause to envy the Princess Beatrice of England," writes the London correspondent of the New York Times. She is correspondent of the New York Times. Suc-dressed as a dowdy, and obliged to be a companion of the Queen in her very humdrum existence.

The English women at Mr. Pierrepont's eception to Gen. Grant went about calling each other's attention to this or that pretty American, and doing it without the faintest envy. This struck Mr. Jennings as being a very queer thing Sir Robert Peel despises Sir Edward Wat-

kins. The reason is that at a public meeting the latter took occasion, on mentioning the name of vation, "I mean the great Sir Robert Peel, no The Massachusetts Medical Society has expelled Dr. Gale, of Newburyport, for practicing homeopathy. The New Hampshire Society expelled Dr. Gale's father, one of the signers of the

Declaration of Independence, who was opp the then common practice of bleeding fe Mr. Smalley tells of an Englishman who remarked of the Grant-Pierrepont reception that nearly all the ladies he had seen there were

Americans. "How do you know?" "By their dress." "You mean because they are so well dressed?" "Because they are so much wadressed," was his grim retort, Mr. Richard Power, in a jocular way, Parliament who could not catch the speaker's eye during the debate on the Eastern question should print their speeches. Sir Patrick O'Brien accepted the invitation, and printed his speech under the title of "One of the Rejected Addresses," dedi-

cating it to Mr. Power. It is related of Edmund Quincy that he left his overcoat at the house of a friend not long before his death, while he went to call upon the Winthrops; returing, he remarked; "I left a bad habit behind me, and, what may perhaps surprise you, I have come back to rectain it." On finding the surtout, Mr. Quincy humorously alluded to Dryden and sportively quoted the lin-

—the habits are the same One of the Bourbon papers having ac of fishing after a foreign appointment, —the Frei mission, we believe it was, —he replied as follow in mind a joke about the French is in mission, or the Swiss mission plantaces of South America, but I make the mission of the Swiss mission of the mission o

A MIGHTY

Thorough and Treatment Storm Gar cage

Long List of Its Sundry Form rious P

How Glass and Tree ly, but Hun at A

Schooners Adrift in the Yachts-A Derric Careening of a R

While in Mo Kanka

The Frightful App Carmel Seen Place CHICA

The storm did not do so m

as had been expected of it.
sounced early in the morning
watched with some trepidating in the southwest, and loo mg in the southwest, and loo thing of pitying contempt o were unconcernedly walking of what a few minutes or a fe bring upon their devoted is morning the clouds kept mov southwest, while the wind w from the chimneys and the i from the east with a slight from the east with a single in north. There was a dire the air currents, the one way and the lowe other way. About half-pa storm announced itself by a and, a little after 1, the way and dead into the north. and, a little after I, the waround dead into the north, lent deluge of rain and wina swept clean in a moment, not of the dirt which had according to the dirty which had according The rain fell, or rather was a ing torrents, and an enormout fallen during the brief time it, evening was another heavy rai combined have given us for a month. This gus kept up with great fury, and w for a quarter of an hour, when the wind still kept in the about half an hour, when it a west. The damage done with the south rain and the west. The damage done with the case the force of the westerded itself chiefly on the worthed was from southwester badly west Side sections were badly west Divisi The rain fell, or rather was

nly cut short by the

on sangamon, near season torn up by the rees and lands walk, where it still remains.

At Madison and Morgan stream of the Parker Building, corner of son streets, was blown down, and the his wagon. Outside of barked horse no other damage was den the Parker Building, corner of son streets, was blown down, and "Union Parks the gremarkable fury. Bedding plrose-bashes prostrated, and torn away and scattered. In front of No. 12 North Ada tree was torn up by the roots, at the fence with it. At No. 15 N residence of Dr. Van Buren. overturned and a portion, of away. A good dinner was a family, besides being badly pointed and cheated out of the Soldt and Wicker Parks walks were badly dam flower-beds sadly cut up. Fere blown down. A glance a skirts of the city showed that havoc with gardens, and peas. corn, etc., were badly damaged strict the boards in the yards harem-scarem, and property mixed. Several scaffoldings an of buildings in the southweste city were blown down, but in workmen had time to escape.

On South Morgan street, fro foliph, the breeze was especially a sudden squali that tore thing trees lining the street, and whithe buildings—mainly frame of ge. In a moment the air wand branches of the cottonwood About midway between Lake as a cottonwood tree measuring across the butt was torn and fell, striking Nos.

Alonzo Harris, and 50, by salesman for J. V. Farwell. "Iet the tree down easily, and reckoning was done either he further north on Morgan street, for a shade-tree and hurled agal 44 South Morgan street, out a foliage and small shoots made to the house as would have be Between Madison and Moncoe she top of a shade-tree and hurled agal 44 South Morgan street, for Jackson on Carpenter street, between & half in diameter was with quickly as one might have the form of the cotton wood of the cotton of the co

looked very much as if they h
threshing-machine. The squal
minutes, and seems to have sp
on the trees, no serious damage
reported in this locality.
Various other effects of the
Side are briefly stated as follows
On Frank street, near Blue I
trees were toppied over and lear
with no damage except to thems
A large tree which stood i
Hoard's house, on South Morga:
Buren, was uprooted and rui
flower-beds.
Mr. O. W. Barrett's residence

lattices.

A large willow which had stod
178 Sangamon street took a ragning the house, but not so varything.

A huge tree in front of No. 14
Overturnee and heally shattered. A huge tree in front of No. 14 overturned and badly shattered. The Journal is responsible for dition to the notes: "A horse as ing a man' and woman, is repo over near Carpenter street, on of the factors mentioned could anybody who saw the accident. A tree which fell across the the reason why the Blue Island further than Eighteenth street for the plate glass window in Loan and Trust Company Build plaines and Washington streets though it had been wet paper.

At Douglas Park about 500 down, a few being snapped of stroyed. Most of them were pland not taken root. They can, put in place again.

Fred Kasler, in the employ carpenter, No. 579 Centre aver the shop door when the storm was torn from its hinres, and if with it from the platform to the of about twelve feet. He receival uries, and was badly cut about the story was called to attend to he of any whether he will recover

purpose of this ill-natured elv indeed that any Ameri-zed Gen. GRANT for a ride

f a New Orleans man to nentary to EADS' jetties. e effect that a ship drawter went through the rrency to such rumors is o the shipping interest. a city that almost ruined ans by opposing the

wilder President HAYES son assigned for denying banquet. A committee work of reclai of intoxicating liquors ill practically nullify all d. If Mr. HAYES is in it may be well to refu

of Tennessee, is backed for the Tennessee Su-a for the vacancy in the k up his case, for the nat he will make no apths, during which tim the United States Sp

speculative Yankee to RANNEN. Neither he what it means, but it he preferred it to the ion have brought the

ion. One compre od, a pipestem, swordachment inteeded to washing.

isted with SITTING .t she will extradite ee a couple of Canuch the old savage with

sely. The "copy" t the paper had it

safe from lightning

romised to be a

New York, was a lit of the fact that

o the New York

Boston, daughter of Schurz and Attor-ee the only members of e President on his New

and their lady between Yale and dress. It was a

member of the

aington, a few days ons in it!" and then there's millions after

writes the London fork Times. She is

Mr. Pierrepont's pretty American, itest envy. This

Edward Watolic meeting the ing the name of explanatory obser-Robert Peel, not

d Society has

ont reception that seen there were now?" "By their they are so well to so much us-

The Chicago

The C

and was placed again on terra firms on the other side of Peoris, having taken an arrial ride about six feet from the ground. She was not hurt.

In front of No. 506 West Madison street there stood four mammoth willows whose existence was suddenly cut short by the raging hurricane.

On Sangamon, near Jackson street, a tree was torn up by the-irosets and landed across the side-walk, where it still remains.

At Madison and Morgan streets a horse, wagon, and driver were lifted bodily across the street, the horse knocked down, and the driver thrown from his wagon. Outside of barked shins for man and horse no other damage was dene. The chinney on the Parker Building, corner of Haisted and Madison streets, was blown down. Through Jefferson and Union Parks the storm syept with remarkable fury. Bedding plants were smashed, rose-bushes prostrated, and the limbs of trees torn away and scattered over the lawns. In front of No. 12 North Ada street a large willow tree was torn up by the roots, and in its fail took the fence with it. At No. 15 North May street, the residence of Dr. Van Buren. the chimney was overturned and a portion of the sidewalk torn away. A good dinner was also spoiled, and the family, besides being badly scared, were disappointed and cheated out of their meal. At Humbolidt and Wicker Parks the trees and walks were badly damaged, and the flower-beds sadly cut up. Some chimneys were blown down. A glance at the western outskirts of the city showed that the wind played sad havoc with gardens, and peas, beans, potatoes, corn, etc., were badly damaged. In the lumber district the boards in the yards were carried about harem-scarem, and property of this sort badly mixed. Several scaffoldings and stagings in front of buildings in the southwestern section of the city were blown down, but in every instance the workmen had time to escape.

On South Morgan street, from Jackson to Randolph three feet across the butt was torn up by the roots, and fell, striking Nos. 48, occupied by Alonzo Harris, and 50, by E. G. Curtis

o damage except to themselves.

The tree which stood in front of Samuel

Shouse, on South Morgan street, near Van

Was uprooted and ruined the fence and

beds. W. Barrett's residence, near Mr. Hoard's, the minor particulars of windows and against the house, but not so violently as to harm anything.

A hage tree in front of No. 143 Green street was evertarned and badly shattered.

The Journal is responsible for the following addition to the notes: "A horse and buggy, containing a man and woman, is reported to have blown over near Carpenter street, on Harrison, but none of the factors mentioned could be found, nor could anybody who saw the accident."

A tree which fell across the track was given as the reason why the Blue Island avenue cars ran no farther than Eighteenth street for a time.

A big plate-glass window in the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company Building, corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, was blown in as though it had been wet paper.

Commerce building, corner Jackson street and Fifth avenue.

The plate-glass front of the Fidelity Storage Company, Nos. 78 and 80 Van Buren street, was utterly demolished, doing much damage by wind, water, and glass.

Two of the windows in the second story of 119 Clark street were blown out by the force of the wind.

wind.

A team of horses, frightened by the storm, ran
away from in front of W. M. White's wholesale
grocery on River street, and in their flight upset a
wagon belonging to the American Powder Company, throwing out the driver, and injuring him
slightly. pany, throwing us salightly.

The sidewalk in front of Nos. 242, 244, and 246 Randolph street was torn away, and the roof of a coffee-shop at No. 237 on the same street, owned by George Stanford, was blown out into the street.

coffee-shop at No. 237 on the same street, owned by George Stanford, was blown out into the street.

NORTH DIVISION.

On the North Side the damage inflicted by the storm was considerable. Two very large plate glass windows were blown out of the stores under McCormick Hall. One of these was in the boot and shoe store of Patrick Minogue, and was valued at \$200, and the other, worth about \$150, was in Munger's laundry office, on the Clark-street front. Along the streets running north,—Cass, Rush, and Dearborn,—branches of trees were strewn around in the wildest profusion, and on Oak street, east of Rush, two good-sized shade trees a few feet apart were approofed by the violence of the storm. In Washington Square and the vacant loopposite it, on the west side of Clark street, several trees ware blown down, and about thirty trees, mostly of small size, were prostrated in Lincoln Park. On North Market, between Superior and Huron streets, between 150 and 200 feet of wooden sidewalk was lifted bodily up and hurled across the street.

It might have been supposed that North Water street, which lies low and is practically all railroad, would suffer little, but curiously enough the reverse was the case.

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So far as reported no lives were lost nor injuries sustained by any one.

The minor results of the blow were as follows:

The sheds of the Northwestern Brick Company on the North Branch were blown down.

A window in Westminster Presbyterian Church gave way and let in more moisture than was needed.

ON THE WATER.

The storm played havoc with the shipping in the river, slibs, and lake-basin. Large schooners, tugs, yachts, and small craft were set adrift, and did a large amount of damage. One man had a narrow escape from drowning by the upsetting of a sail-boat, and that gave rise to the report that four men on the same craft had lost their lives, but the rumor was not correct. sail-boat, and that gave rise to the report that four men on the same craft had lost their lives, but the rumor was not correct.

Sailing-masters who arrived shortly after the squall reported that it was not particularly severe outside, and so far as could be ascertained no serious damage resulted to vessels that arrived since the storm nassed over the city.

The power and severity of the wind can be realized from the fact that vessels were driven from their moorings, some dragging their anchors, and others parting heavy lines. In one instance a schooner was struck with such force that she broke four lines, and was driven up and down a slip with the various changes of the wind, damaging other craft and receiving considerable injury herself.

Old mariners said the wind blew from all points of the compass within an hour, and fairly shook the largest craft lying at the docks. The water suddenly rose in the lake and sweet clear over the Government pier and the breakwaters.

The most serious damage occurred in Illinois Central Sip "C," on the east side of Elevator "B," in the lake basin, between the Government pier and the breakwater, and in the South Branch between Van Buren and Harrison streets.

Just before the squall struck. Theodore Anderson left the new Government pier in his sail-boat, the Eddie Steele, for the breakwater, and when about midway and off the foot of Randolph street, the hurricane sweet by, waterlogging and capsizing the little craft as the sailor was putting her into the wind. Anderson was alone, but, being a good swimmer, casily clung to the spars and kept himself afloat until Capt. Schier's steamycht Pet, a snug little craft that plies constantly between the new pier and the breakwater, came alongside. The steamer got close to him, when unfortunately, a passenger grabbed the line and threw it overboard. Instead of reaching Anderson it drifted around astern of the Pet and, becoming entangled in her wheel, impeded her further progress. She whistled for a tug, and the Red Jacket came to her assi

shade and fruit trees, overturning chimneys and enthouses, blowing the soofs off of buildings, and scattering fences. Hail fell in large quantities in the south part of the county, breaking glass and destroying nearly all the growing crops. I do not hear of any injury to persons.

BLOOMINGTON.

In a few moments flooding brooks until they ran like rivers, and swelling streams above their banks, cutting guillies in the hillsides. Great damage was done to rye, which was warped and broken. Lands are so flooded that they cannot be cultivated for some time, which is a serious delay, when weeds are growing with the greatest rapidity. The lightning was appalling, but the only damage done in this immediate vicinity was the destruction of a barn owned by Mr. Erling, near the city, which was struck and consumed.

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Special Disputes to The Tribune.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

Mendota, Ill., June 25.—Torrents of rain fell here to-day, accompanied with a violent gale for about twenty minutes, which leveled all the standing crops in its course. It is expected that considerable damage was done northwest of here, but, owing to the continuous rain, no particulars have been obtained.

LINCOLN.

been obtained.

Special Dispatch to The Tribure.

Lincoln, Ill., June 25.—A heavy storm visited this county this morning, accombanied by wind and thunder. Farmers are all behind with corn, and most fields are more or less flooded to a damaging extent. One-half the small grain is badly blown down, and the harvest is delayed. Next week harvest will be in full blast.

week harvest will be in full blast.

DANVILLE,

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 25.—This city was visited to-day by a very severe rain-storm, accompanied by a wind which blew down trees, unroofed houses, and did considerable damage generally. For a time it looked as though we were to have a second Mt. Carmel.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispotch to The most violent rainstorm that has occurred this season swept over this city from the southwest just before noon to-day. It was accompanied by a heavy wind that was little less than a hurricane, resulting in great damage to shade-trees, etc., and carrying away the railing upon the roof of White's Hotel.

INDIANA.

CROWN POINT. Special Dispaich to The Tribune. CROWN POINT, Ind., June 25.—This section the country was to-day visited by a heavy wind rain, and thunder storm. The lightning struck and killed four horses about two miles north of this place. The wind blew down Henry William this place. The wind blew down Henry Williams barn. Mr. Williams was in the barn when the storm came up, but escaped, only receiving a few scratches. A barn belonging to Ross Wilson had one end blown out. Mr. Martin's barn, in the south part of the county, was blown down. The wind did a great deal of damage in the way of blowing down wind-mills, feaces, trees, etc. As far as heard from the damages are about \$3,000.

showing down wind-mills, fences, trees, etc. As far as heard from the damages are about \$3,000.

Special Dispatch To The Tribune.

Goshen, Ind., June 25.—A heavy thunder-storm passed through this section to-day, accompanied by a wind which blew with such force as to prostrate a large amount of timber, and blew the roof off and the south end in of a school-house a few miles west of here, in which there were quite a number of scholars. Fortnately they were all in the north end of the building, or a number must have been killed. The storm is still raging, with very heavy rain and thunder and lightning.

FRANCESVILLE. Ind., June 25.—A terrific wind storm passed over this place at 1:30 this afternoon, entirely destroying the hay-barn and press belonging to Mr. Dunn, also carrying away the roof of the depot and destroying all light buildings in its path, and doing considerable damage to crops. There were several miraculous escapes, but only one person was injured. The estimated loss is \$5,000.

S5,000.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 25.—The city was visited about 3 this afternoon by a terrific shower of wind and rains, which blew down trees, chimneys, signs, smoke-stacks, and fences, unroofed buildings, and prostrated telegraph-wires. The loss is not serious. Considerable damage is believed to have been inflicted on crops.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., June 25.-The storm from the northwest struck this city with great violence about 4:15 p. m., and did considerable damage. The front of a building on Liberty street was blown down and one man killed. Three workmen in an unfinished building on Columbia avenue were seunanished building on Columbia avenue were severely injured by its demolition.

A section of the treetle work under a span of the Southern Rallroad bridge across the Ohio River was blown down, but the bridge was uninjured.

The roof of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad shops was blown off.

A large number of trees were uprooted at Rochester, and houses were blown from their foundation. The roof was blown from the Ashton & Thompson foundry. The smoke-stack was demolished. Fruit and shade trees were leveled.

At the lumber-market docks only one vessel, the schooner Monsoon, parted a line, but she was made fast to another craft before she couldswing around. There were about twenty vessels at the market docks, and fortunately they escaped without in-

ury.
A schooner, whose name was not ascertained,

ILLINOIS.

THE RAILROAD TRAIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 23.—Conductor Lewis'

rain from Chicago for Cincinnati was blown from

molished. Fruit and shade trees were leveled.

TOLEDO, O., June 25.—The storm this afternoon was very severe in this vicinity. At Columbus Grove, O., houses and barns were unroofed, and crops are reported badly damaged. The residence of Mr. Pangle was demolished. Mrs. Pangle was badly injured. Thebestorm passed from the southwest to the northwest. The wind at this point reached the velocity of fifty miles per hour.

A schooner, whose name was not ascertained, had her jibboom broken in the river.

No damage was done to the shipping up the North Branch.

The eccentric meteorological performances of the day were concluded by a series of specially drenching showers, which put a dampness on everything in the form of amusements. The Thomas concerts were flooded; the circus consisted of a ring full of water, which a few men made efforts to bail out, the theatres were descreted, the fruit-stands abandoned, and the streets as desolate as if the thermometer were twenty degrees below zero. It has been many years since as much rain has fallen in twenty-four hours as managed to descend yesterday, or since it has fallen in so many different ways,—horizontaily, vertically, obliquely, from east, west, and north. It is to be hoped as many more will elapse before there is a similar visitation. COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—A very severe storm of wind and rain visited this city about 5:30 to-day. A new brick and new frame structure were blown down, several chimneys were demolished, trees broken, and other damage done. The roof of the file factory and barn southeast of the city were also torn off.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELOIT, WIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns. the track to-day at 12 o'clock on top of a hill three miles north of this city. The train was running at BELOIT, Wis., June 25.—A fine rain this fore-noon laid the dust nicely and freshened things up about thirty-five miles per hour when the storm struck. Instantly every car in the train overturnnoon had the dist interly and freshend things up anew for Commencement week. President Chapin's Baccalaureate yesterday, and the address before the College Missionary Association last evening by the Rev. Joseph Collie, of Delavan, were unusually strong and pertinent efforts, and deeply interested a large audience. This evening the Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, was to have delivered an address before the Archaen Union, but, much to our disappointment, he is unable to be here. The Trustees of the College have been in session this afternoon and evening. The Hon. J. L. Pickard, L. G. Pisher, Esq., and B. W. Raymond, Esq., of Chicago, the Hon W. Dr. Hastings, of Madison, John R. Goodrich, Esq., of Milwaukee, and O. B. Bidwell, Esq., of Milwaukee, are among the members of the Board present. G. D. Sweezy is retained another year as instructor in physics. Robert B. Riggs, of the class of 7d, was appointed instructor in the Preparatory Department, and T. S. Smith, of New Haven, is appointed as instructor of mathematics. A largely-attended and enthusiastic reception of friends of the College was given this evening at the spacious residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Moore. anew for Commencement week. President Chaed. landing clear of the track. The ends of two cars were thrown on top of a six-footembank-ment thirty feet from the track. The locomotive remained on the track. There were about afteen passengers on the train. Elias Powell and wife. of Cincinnati, were severely injured. The former was cut badly on the head and face. The latter was hurt in the side or back.

Mr. Smith, of kentland, Ind., was badly cut about the head. Baggageman H. Haines dislocated his shoulder. The newsboy, William Celeste, suffered severe bruises across the breast. Several other passengers slightly bruised or cut. The track was cleared about 8 o'clock, and trains are unning.
At about the same time that the railroad accident occurred lightning struck a milk and ice house at Waldron, in this county, on the line of the Kanka-kee route, and entirely consumed it. No insurance. The house cost \$5,000. kee route, and entirely consumed it. No insurance. The house cost \$5,000.

CLINTON:

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 25.—A violent wind-storm, accompanied with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning, passed over this city to-day at noon. The wind blew from the southwest. The storm struck a tower on the northeast corner of the public-school building and blew it off, causing considerable damage to the roof as well. Seventeen panes of glass in the building were broken, and the indications are that lightning had something to do with the crash. An ontbuilding in the school-yard was raised by the wind and carried over forty feet before it dropped. A long string of sidewalk was raised bodily and carried some distance. Shade-trees in the school-yard were badly damaged. The loss is about \$500\$. Considerable damage was done to shade trees and fences in different parts of the city. In the country, small grain will be seriously injured. Corn, in the low places, is almost past redemption, the daily rains keeping farmers from plowing it.

DIXON. THE SATURDAY-NIGHT TORNADO AT ST. JOSEPH,

THE SATURDAY-NIGHT TORNADO AT ST. JOSEPH,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 25.—Our city has again been visited by a tornado. On Saturday night a storm of great violence passed this section, doing considerable damage to crops in the neighborhood and buildings in town. Our splendid new Court-House had one wing partly unroofed. One wing of the Pacific Hotel suffered considerably. Tootle's Opera-House was partially unroofed. Many business buildings were damaged to some extent. Several churches received slight injuries, and shrubbery and trees were much injured. Fortunately, no lives were lost. The damage to buildings and roofs was largely repaired to-day, and but for the continued tremendous rains, nearly all would now have been restored. Such a season for rains and storms is scarcely within the recollection of anybody. The rains continue to fall, and the prospect is threaten-

redemption, the daily rains keeping farmers from plowing it.

DIXON.

DIXON.

DIXON, Ill., June 25.—A very serious, and at one time it was feared disastrous, wind and rain storm passed over our city at about 11 o'clock today, blowing down trees, wind-mills, and partially unroofing baildings in its course. The chimney of the Waverly House, owned by P. Cheney, Esq., was blown over. One end of the roof of the Northwestern freight depot, also of the Illinois Central, was blown off. Sidewalks were raised from their moorings and carried over adjoining fences. The piow-sheds of Messrs. Cummins, Noble & Dodge, plow manufacturers, were injured. The fright, with Mt. Carmel fresh in our minds, was great, but, as far as can be ascertained, no loss of life or bodily injury in the course of the storm occurred.

PEORIA. scarcely within the recollection of anybody. The rains continue to fall, and the prospect is threatening.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., June 25.—The storm of last night was very general throughout the West. It was first heard of at Cheyenne yesterday afternoon. Heavy hail and rain with wind extended north of Kansas, Sioux City, south of Kansas City, and over the State of Jowa. No particular damage is heard of west, but at the south there are several washouts on the railroads.

In Jowa the rain-fall exceeded two inches. There was some considerable damage to roads. The Chicago & Northwesign had a bridge washed out near Logan. At Bears Grove several dwellings were blown down, and the town was almost destroyed. The rain-fall here exceeded one and a half inches. A large bridge was undermined and a number of cellars flooded, entailing considerable loss.

INDEPENDENCE, IA. June 25.—A fire Sunday morning destroyed a small dwelling belonging to Mr. Stites, and occupied by Timothy Crynes. Total loss about \$600; furniture insured in the Firemen's Fund of California. Probably the cause of the fire was a stroke of lightning, as a severe storm was raging at the time.

Additional properties of the Tribune.

Additional properties of the firemen's Fund of California. Probably the cause of the fire was a stroke of lightning, as a severe storm was raging at the time.

Additional properties of the firement of the fire was a stroke of lightning, as a severe storm came up from the southwest at 4:45 this afternoon, lasting some time, which people accepted as an outcropping of the Kansas City tornado telegraphed to-day. bodily injury in the course of the storm occurred.

Pronia.

**Pronia.*

Pronia.

Pronia.

**Pronia.*

*

Marblehead, Mass., Visited by a Destructive Conflagration.

FIRES.

Fifteen Acres of the Business Portion of the Place

in Rains. Several Large Shoe Manufactories, with Stock, Destroyed.

Very Short Time.

Daily Record of Minor Blazes.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS. Boston, June 25.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the rear of the Marblehead Hotel, Pleasant street, and from this small beginning spread until afteen acres of buildings, including every shoe factory but ave in the town, had been every shoe factory but five in the town, had been destroyed. The Fire Department rallied with all possible dispatch, but it was soon seen that the fire was beyond control. Dispatches were sent to Salem and Lynn for help. The main source of the water-supply was a brick pond reservoir, and over this was the Gen. Glover engine-house. In the rear of the engine-house was a building owned by John S. Martin, and occupied by Lyons & Collins, shoe manufacturers. Only a few feet from this factory was a bear in the rear of the Marblehead Hotel. The hotel itself stood about twenty feet from the engine-house, Thus the first result of the fire was the simultaneous burning of these four buildings, and consequently the Fire Department was virtually compelled to wait until these burnt in order to get any reliable supply of water.

was virtually compelled to wait until these boars in order to get any reliable supply of water.

Close to the hotel, on the eastern side, was the large Pope Block, occupied by F. W. & T. M. Monroe and J. M. Cropley, shoe manufacturers, which was soon enveloped in fiames. Next came the factory of E. V. Bartlett & Co.; then the Rechabite Building and Nathaniel Glover's factory, thus taking every building in the space between Pleasant street, School street, and the railroad

streets, at one and the same time, the south side of Pleasant street containing the houses of Mrs Chapman and Joshua O. Lefavour.

The east side of School street and Sewall street were on fire. The flames from Glover's factory caught that of Wormstead & Woodfin, corner of School and Sewall streets, and a dwelling-house op posite occupied by William Sennott, and at the same time the building of T. T. Paine, corner of Pleasant and School streets, and occupied as a store and dwelling by William H. Caswell. During this time the house of Nicholas P. Pitman, on Spring street, was caught by falling cinders, insuring the destruction of every building on the west side of that street. Joshua O. Laavour's shop, corner of School and Pleasant, was

now on fire.

From Lefayour's building the fire quickly communicated to a dwelling-house on the other cor-ner, owned by John H. Brown, and occupied by Joseph W. Forsythe. Next in that vicinity quickly followed Allerton Block, Nathaniel Glover's house, and the South Church, together with Henry Symonds' hardware store. Opposite, on the western side of Pleasant street,

the flames had now burned T. T. Paine's house, the Humphrey House, next to it, and then the Eastern Railroad depot, with four passenger cars. From the depot the flames communicated to T. T. Paine's new stable in the rear. Then followed he barn and house of Benjamin Hathaway, and the dwelling-house of T. Pitman, occupied by Mrs. Trasher with a boarding-house. Then the houses on both sides of Sewall street caught fire, and in a very short time everything was leveled between Pleasant, School, and Spring streets.

In the meantime the fire crept along School street toward Washington, destroying in its course the frame of the new engine-house, the carpenter the frame of the new engine-nouse, the carpenter-shop of T. S. Messervy, and the stable of G. H. Wheatland, of Salem, occupied by Enoch S. Ped-kins; a church (Third Congrégational) which stood at the junction of School, Washington, and Essex streets. By this time steamer No. 2, of Salem. arrived, and soon had the fire at the south extrem that direction.

The destruction of the houses of John Madden, Amos Evans, and a small building used by a firm of marble-cutters soon followed, while on the eastern side of Essex street the flames deoled by John H. Wilkins, the dwelling-houses of Henry Paine and William C. Woodin, and the Missen dock and houses on the other side as far as that of H. F. Pitman's. At this point the fire in

this direction was stopped.

During this time the fire had worked along Sewall street, taking in regular order on the east side the house and shop of W. A. Stevens, the factory formerly used by John Ware, house of Thomas Stacey, house and stables of T. T. Paine, and houses of William Stockwell and J. C.

On the west side of Sewall street, commencing with the house of Thomas Foss, there succumbed in given succession the house of George Church, factory and barn of Philip Lefavour, house of A given succession the house of George Church, factory and barn of Phillip Lefavour, house of Joseph Chapman, house and barn of P. T. Woodfin, house of T. W. Mason, and house of Eleazure Drakes, where the fire finally stopped about 6:30. Over forty dwelling-houses were consumed, and the occupants saved but a very small proportion of their furniture, and some families only the clothes they had on when escaping from the burning buildings. Seventy-two buildings in all were consumed. Looking from the side of the Gen. Glover Engine-House, a clear view, obstructed only by the standing chimneys of destroyed buildings, was had of nearly fifteen acres of land, inclosed by Essex, School, Pleasant, Spring, and Sewall streets. In few brief hours the flanes had destroyed two-thirds of the old town, and left, without prospect of employment, fully three-quarters of the male and female workers of Marblehead. One-half of the buildings are destroyed, including barns, factories, and dwelling-houses, and it is a fair estimate to place the loss at not less than \$500,000. The only factories left are those of Joseph Harris & Sons, Samuel Sparhawk, George H. Merritt, Litchman Bros., and William E. Brown, Second.

Some of the principal losses are as follows: Allerton Block, \$36,000; insurand for \$20,000. J. H. Green, \$7,000; partial insurance, Marblehead Messenger, \$8,000; insurance, \$2,000. Bechabite Building, \$9,000; insurance, \$2,000. Joseph Blartlet & Co., \$18,000; partiy insured. J. O. Lefavour, \$7,000; insurance, \$2,000. Rechabite Building, \$9,000; insurance, \$2,000. Joseph Blartlet, \$0,000; insurance, \$2,000. S. K. T. Brown, \$30,000; insurance, \$2,000. O. Joseph Blartlet, \$0,000; insurance, \$2,000. S. K. Crowell, \$5,000; M. G. Hathaway, \$6,000; A. Grossley, \$4,000; W. H. Caswell, \$4,000. John F. Woodfin, fireman, was fatally injured at 4.a. m.

Bosrox, June 25.—A carefully prepared list

34 4 a. m. June 25.—A carefully prepared list of losses by the Marblehead fire makes the aggregate on buildings, \$358,000. Loss to occupants, stocks, machinery, furniture, etc., \$176,000. Total, \$534,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 25.—This morning a fire destroyed Mrs. E. A. Brown's dwelling, B. C. Lewis' market and dwelling, and damaged G. R. Ludium's store and dwelling on Wealthy avenue, in this city. The total loss is from \$2,500 to \$3,000, amply covered by insurance.

THE NEZ PERCES.

Joseph Prepared to Fight-The Slain-Excitement Subsiding.
San Francisco, June 25. — A Press dispatch from Portland says: "A dispatch received this morning from Lewiston via. Walla Walla brings news from Joseph's camp to the effect that all the Indians' women, children, and property have been removed across Salmon River, leaving the men free to operate. It is reported that the Indians intend gaged and the casualties were four wounded, one, perhaps, fatally. News is obtained from a reliable Indian, who came directly from camp, and corroborated by news brought in by whites, that the troops will move early in the morning from the post, commanded by Gen. Howard in person. A. L. Page with his company of twenty-five volunteers, go with the troops.

"We do not hear of any more settlers being massacred. The soldiers lie where they were killed, their bodies stripped and mutilated. Father Cataldo came in this morning from the mission with the Court d'Alena Chief, to assure Gen. Howard that als people would remain friendly. The excitement is subsiding. The settlers are returning to their homes." roborated by news brought in by whites, that the

INSURANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—State Insurance Com-missioner Foster has published his annual report for 1876. He says the companies of this State at the close had in force 31, 218 policies, insuring \$79,420,774, a net decrease of \$228,- 824 insurance during the year: entire premium income for the year, \$2,801,407, or \$30,800 less than premium income of 1875. The companies of other States received premiums in the State during the year amounting to \$4,747,314, and insured losses \$2,244,842, a decrease of \$600,009 in premiums and \$293,178 in losses compared with the preceding year.

PRESIDENT HAYES. How He Will Be Received in Boston

How He Will Be Received in Boston—His Subsequent Movements.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., June 25.—The arrangements for the President's reception and entertainment in this city to morrow and next day are complete and on an elaborate scale. He comes as the guest of the State upon invitation of Gov. Rice. The whole military of the State—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—has been ordered out to serve as his escort. The car containing the President's party will be dropped from the train of the New York and New England Railroad at Highland Lake Grove, fifteen miles from the city, where a breakfast will be provided. The party will then come by a local train to the Stoughton Street Station Seventy Buildings Swept Away in a fast will be provided. The party will then come by a local train to the Stoughton Street Station in Roxbury, where the President will be met by the Governor and a company of cavalry at 10 o'clock. Meantime the military will be drawn up in line at the South End. The route will be through Washington street, Chester Park, Columbus avenue, Tremont, and Boylston streets to Washington again; thence through Summer and other business streets to the Custom-House; thence through State, School, and Beacon streets by the State-House to Commonwealth average. by the State-House to Com

the curveys state. School, and Beacon streets by the State-House to Commonwealth avenue and the Brunswick House, where, after a review of the troops, the President and party will dine with Gov. Rice and a few guests, among whom will be Chief-Justice Gray, the Presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature, the President of Harvard College, the Mayor of Boston, Prof. James Russell Lowell, and their ladies.

Mrs. Hayes and the ladies of the party will view the procession from a stage erected in front of the State-House.

The public and many of the private buildings will be decorated.

At 4 o'clock the President wift be escorted to Fancuil Hall, where he will hold a public reception. In the evening he will attend a concert given in his honor by the Apollo Club at the Music Hall. The hall will be filled by the clite of the city, the admission being by invitation.

Wednesday morning the President will accompany the Governor from the State-House to Harvard College, this, however, being in accordance with an old custom when the College was a State institution. The escort will be the company of Lancers.

One of the President's sons graduates from the

of Lancers.
One of the President's sons graduates from the

One of the President's sons graduates from the law school at this commencement. It is probable that the honorary degree of LL. D. will be conferred on the President.

Wednesday evening he is to attend a concert given in the Tabernacle, which was built for Mr. Moody's meetings, and also a banquet to be given by Mayor Frince, for which about 200 invitations have been issued, chiefly to 'eminent citizens, the city officials being neglected.

The next morning the President will leave this city to attend the meeting of the Grand Army of the Potomac in Providence.

The prospect is for a fair, warm day to-morrow, in which case there will be an immense popular demonstration exceeding anything since the celebration of the Centennial of Bunker Hill.

THE VANDERBILT LITIGATION. New York, June 25.—The action of Cornelin Vanderbilt vs. William H. Vanderbilt, as res iduary legatee of the estate of the late Con Vanderbilt, was on argument to-day in the Su-preme Court chambers. It came up on a motion of defendant to strike out several portions of the complaint. The plaintiff makes part of the case that defendant agreed to pay plaintiff \$1,000,000 that defendant agreed to pay plaintiff \$1,000,000 for withdrawing opposition and admitting the will to probate. Decision reserved.

In the suit of Boody vs. Ogden and others, arising out of the pool transactions in the Chicago & Northwestern and Galena Pactific stock, some thirteen years ago, Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, to-day dismissed the suit. He decides that by a former settlement the plaintiff released all claims on each, and by no mistake in fact they are mutually estopped from making claims for a new decision.

New Orleans, June 25.—Corron—In fair demand; sales 1,550 bales; middlings, 11%@ 11%c; good middling, 11%@12c; middling fair, 12%@12%c; other grades unchanged; receipts net. 238 bales; gross, 656; exports to Liverpool, 131; Barcelona, 1,900; stocks, 68,063.

131; Barcelona, 1,900; stocks, 68,063.

SAVANNAH, June 25.—COTTON—Dull; middlings, 11½c; net receipts, 156 bales; gross receipts, 518: sales, 1; exports coastwise, 439.

GALVESTON. June 25.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 11½c; net receipts, 64 bales; sales, 152; coastwise, 242.

MOBILE, June 25.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 11c; net receipts, 67 bales; sales, 200; coastwise, 223.

CHARLESTON, June 25.—Cotton—Quiet; mid dlings, 114c; net receipts, 3 bales; sales, 100. "MAKING OLD BONES."

People who neglect their minor ailments rarely live to make old bones. The secret of hise and vigorous old age, lies not only in taking care of one's health in early life, by the observance of sanitary rules, but also by judicious medication when the premonitory symptoms of bodily disorder manifest themselves. Indigestion, bowel, and liver complaints are fruitful causes of injury to the constitution. These diseases should be, therefore, checked without delay. The best medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's stomach Bitters. This standard preparation disciplines the digestive organs, gives renewed impetus to the bitious secretive function, and exerts a beneficial influence upon the organs of urination. It has no rival as a remedy for and preventive of chills and fever and billous remittents, influes vigor into the cebilitated frame, and is an excellent appetizer and nervine.

who, when talking, exhibits a mouthful ostumps. If you would keep your dental fixtures is perfect talking order, use the fragrant Sozodon daily; the recipe is simple but sure.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure.— Very best, 6 for \$0; he origation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Madison-st.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhoa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the bes remedy known for catarrh, asthma, and hay-fever Trial free. Office No. 70 State street. CORSETS AND DRESSING SACQUES

Chas. Gossage & Co. Corset Dept.

1,000 Doz. Fine Fr. Corsets.

We place on sale this morning

At \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75, Warranted all Whalebone; form prices, \$2, \$2.50, and \$3.

This purchase—the stock of a large importer, sold us at a great sacrifice—we place at these remarkable prices for the lenefit of customers appreciating a genuine baygain!
Superior Corsets of our well-known stand-

ard brands always in complete assortment at lowest prices.

Dressing Sacques, Trimmed with Torchon Lace and Fine Em-

broidery, priced from \$1.25 to \$10. Two cases more of those fine Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, which we are selling from one-third to one-half less than their

Chas. Gossage & Co.

DEY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

We are offering our entire stock of Dry Goods at unprecedentedly low prices, in order to close it out prior to removal to our new location.

113 & 115 State-st.

· Purchasers of Dry Goods will find this an opportunity to supply themselves at LOWER PRICES than will possibly again occur.

FOR RENT.

The store at present occupied by us.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO., 79 & 81 State-st.

4 Per Cent Loan.

UNDER AUTHORITY of a contract with the SECRETARY OF THE TREASORY, THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that from this date, and until July 16, at 3p. m., they will receive subscriptions for the 4 PER CENT FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES, in denominations as stated below, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BONDS are redeemable after 30 years from July 1, 1877, and carry interest from that date, payable ouarterly, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local ac-THE INTEREST on the REGISTERED

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check its payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS will be for COUPON BONDS of \$50 and \$100, and RINGISTERED STOCK in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500. \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

THE BONDS, both COUPON and REGISTERED, will be ready for delivery July 2, 1877. TERRD, will be ready for delivery July 2. 1877.

FORMS OF APPLICATION will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Hoston, Chicago, Chacinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered stock, the full name and Post-Office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

TWO PER CENT of the purchase money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at time of subscription or at any lime prior to Oct. 16, 1677, with interest added at 4 per cent to date of payment.

THE PAYMENTS may be made in gold coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, with exchange on New York, or to either of the undersigned. TO PROMOTE THE CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIBERS. THE UNDERSIGNED will also receive, in lieu of coin, United States notes or drafts on New York, at their coin value on the day of receipt in the City of New York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., New York. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New York, J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New York. MORTON, BLISS & CO., New York. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITT OF NEW YORK, N. Y. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

GUARANTEED SPECULATION ### S400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles have made \$2.000. \$100 have paid \$1,700 in 30 days. We Guarantee all 60 day Straddles; Money refunded if no profits made. Reference given. Correspondence solicities made. Reference given. W. F. HUBBELL & CO., WEMBERS AMERICAN MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE, P. -O. Box 2,613. EXCURSION.

Grand Pleasure Excursion TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The most attractive Excursion Route on this Continent for Health and Pleasure. The fine Upper-Cabin Steamers JOSEPH L. HURD will leave THURSDAY, June 28, at 8 p. m. PEERLESS will leave THURSDAY, July 5, at Sp. m. Choice of Routes by Lake, Rail, and Mississippi River. Send for Excursion Circulars giving a full description.

For Preight or Passage apply to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st.,

Managers Lake Superior People's Line Steamers.

ADVERTISING.

Who require Perfect-Fitting Fine Dress Shirts wo do well to leave their measures at 178 East Madison for alx of KEEP's CUSTOM SHIRTS, price 16 very best. No obligation to take any other

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Continued Scarcity of Good Negotiable Paper.

The Produce Markets Active, and Most of Them Firmer-Provisions in Better Demand.

Hogs Steady ... Corn and Oats Strengthen ed by the Storm---Wheat Firm.

FINANCIAL.

As long as the principal items of financial news are bank-failures and the like, Chicago has reason to remain content with the dullness of its daily record of bank business. The happiness of nations that have no history extends in times like these to cities whose banks move on quietly in the old ac

customed way.

The supply of negotiable paper continues to be much behind the demand. The banks are having few profitable opportunities for the use of their loanable surplus. Megular customers have obtained about all the advances they need, and outside the profit out of the supplements of the supp

ed about all the advances they need, and outside operators can see no chance to make a profit out of borrowed money.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular castomers. On the street the usual variations are made on bank rates.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$2,900,000.

BAGEHOT'S LAST WORDS ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

BAGEHOT'S LAST WORDS ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

A summary of Mr. Bagehot's latest views on the silver question has been published in book form under the title, "Some articles on the depreciation of silver, and topics connected with it, reprinted from the Economist." The preface to this posthumous work is as follows:

I venture to bring together these articles on the recent depreciation of silver, and on the recent exchanges with India, though I am well aware how incomplete a view they give of the complex subjects to which they relate, and how disagreeable to read a collection of such papers almost necessarily is. If I could, I would have rewritten the whole of them in a more systematic form. But I have no time or strength at my disposal for such a task, and I am obliged, therefore, to use this substitute. To slucidate some parts of the chain of reasoning, I have added the evidence, which I gave on one or two points before Mr. Goschen's Committee on the Depreciation of Silver, last spring. But even so, there is much I should wish to say in addition, both in exposition and in defense of the opinions which I hold.

both in exposition and in defense of the opinions which I hold.

So far as the short experience which we have had goes, I think it confirms the view taken in these articles.

First—I consider that the rise in the price of silver from 47d last summer to 55½d now shows the preceding great fail from 54½d last February to be only a momentary accident in a new and weak market, and not the permanent effect of lasting causes.

Second—I has been proved that the demand for the countries that use silver as a currency is slimulated by its cheapness here and in America, and that this has carried off the late supply. China has taken the lead in so doing, mainly because she has had a better and readier means of export; but, sooner or later, all other silver-moneyed countries will do so, according to their magnitude and opportunities.

And these are the two main propositions which I wish to establish.

If these are proved, the practical conclusion follows that it would be absurd to make any permanent changes in our Indian entrency or taxstion, while all the facts upon which such changes would be founded are enanging so much and so rapidly. And though this conclusion does not need support, it is supported by our uncertainty as to the effect of the increased Home charges of our Indian Government—sometimes, for shortness, called the Indian "tribute," which, in a way which I have tried to explain, complicates the whole subject. The fertility of the new silver mines in America is not very elaborately examined in these articles, for even yet there is no sure data for us. But everything tends to show that the yield of these mines is likely be far less than what was once thought, and the difficulty of obtaining exact data is an additional reason for being viry slow to make any changes founded apon an hypothesis as to the future price of silver. As yet no one can prove that the permanent value of silver—whether in relation to gold or in relation to commodities at large—will change so much as to render any alterations necessary.

[The preface, as above written, was sent to the

large-will change so much as to render any alterations necessary.

[The preface, as above written, was sent to the printers about the beginning of March. It is believed that Mr. Bagehot at one time contemplated making additions to it, but no memoranda have been left explanatory of his last intentions.—

London Economist Office, April, 1877.]

AMERICAN COMMERCE FOR TEN MONTHS. the report of the Bureau of Staffstics for the months ended April 30 is an encouraging one comparison for the whole time with the coring period of 1876 does not exhibit any im wement, but this can be plainly discerned in the imports for the month of April. Their total value was \$42,070,424, against \$56,156,526 for the same month last year. When viewed for the ten months, the decline is seen to have continued for most of the time: the figures are \$357,592,545 of merchandise imports in 1877, against \$389,069,-548. The domestic exports for April, 1877, were \$47,780,775, or more than \$1,000,000 better than

those of April. 1876, \$48,704,608. For the ten months, the domestic exports were valued (gold values) at \$503,733,353, against \$439,915,-209 for the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1876,—an increase of \$63,818,084. The heaviest increase in imports was in sugar, of which \$12,000,000 more in value was imported; the imports of teas and coffees fell off \$11,000,-000. The exports of corn increased \$10,000,000, while those of cotton fell away \$21,000,000. There was a great enhancement in the value of petroleum exports, which rose from \$24,300,000 to \$48,000,000. Bacon and ham exports increased

New York Evening Post says in its financial

BOSTON AND THE WEST.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin of last week has the announcement of an important addition to Boston commerce in the establishment of a new line of steamers between Boston and Liverpool, and in another part of the same column a nullifying compaint that the only two railroads that can bring freight from the West to Boston are directly controlled by the New York Central. The latter road will not allow either the Boston & Albany or the tunnel to take grain that comes over the Eric Canal. The Bulletin says: "What we need is a connection which shall make the tunnel independent of the New York Central, and until we get it Boston will be at the mercy of Mr. Vanderbilt, whose first aim is to serve neither New York nor Boston, but only himself."

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF MONTREAL.

The new manager of the Merchants' Bank of Montreal has issued the annual report. It shows a lose of capital by bad debts of 25 per cent, and shares are to be reduced that amount. The detailed result of the examination by Mr. Hagne and the Committee has been to write off \$633,000 bad debts \$252,000 leaves or securities. the Committee has been to write off \$633,000 bad dabts, \$533,000 losses or securities of doubtful character, \$198,704 losses by the New York branches, and \$223,901 expenses attending the operation of the Quebec Governmental loan to date. While these amounts are large, it is thought they are not all entirely irrecoverable. The capital when reduced will then be over \$6,000,000, and the beak will still be the second largest in the Dominium.

There was a severe decline last week on the Bal-timore Stack Exchange of the price of Baltimore & Ohie stock, which has yielded hitherto less than any other to the depressing influences at work on such values. The stock rallied toward the close of The week, and sold as high as 93. When we look back a year we find that Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shard were quasted at 190 to 195, with free hidden.

by the San Prancisco Dulletin, was for the first five months of 1877 \$17, 797, 500.

By the San Francisco Patietts, was let a five months of 1877 \$17, 797, 500.

RESULTS OF THE SEASON IN WALL STREET.

The season has closed in Wall street. A review of tis events discloses a terrible list of losses. Robinson, Kennedy & Co. were among the latest and heaviest losers; capitalists who operate behind brokers have lost millions through their "faith" in New York Central and Rock Island at 108, in Western Union at 75, and St. Paul preferred at 65. The knightly Jim Keene has lost a good deal of his pile; Moses Taylor is reputed worth several millions less than he was twelve months ago; Sam Mills, H. N. Smith, Osborn, and D. P. Morgan have not come out ahead. The victors, to whom the spoils belong, are Cammack, Travers, and Jay Gould, who have raked in treasure by steam power.

CO-OFERATIVE LIFE-INSURANCE

The New Englanders are turning away from the self-seeking insurance corporations, and are forming private co-operative insurance associations. A number of these organizations have been made among groups engaged in common pursuits. In Springfield, Mass., Sanday before last, a County Catholic Insurance Association was started with

forty members.
THE 4 PER CENTS. THE Subscriptions to the 4 per cents up to Saturday last amounted to \$1, 200, 000, and it was then believed at the Treasury Department that the private subscriptions would be much less than had been anticipated.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 104%@105% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 95%@94%c on the dollar

	FORBIGN EXCHANGE.	Sight
Ctarling		4909
Lime to call	51394	511
Dalarinin	1	511
		5113
Germany	eden, and Denmark 27	96
Norway, Swe	eden, and Denmark 27	47
Austris		
	GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
	Bid.	Asked
United States	6 of '91114%	1143
		109
U. S. 5-20s of	67-January and July1124 68-January and July1144	1123
U. S. 5-208 01	1'68 January and July 1149	115
		1129
United States	new 5s of '81	
United States	currency es, ex. int 12296	***
	BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	
	Rid	Anked
Chicago City	7 W et. bonds*109	*110
Chicago Lity	7 # ct. sewerage	*110
Chicago City	7 Wet. water loan 109	*110
Cook County	7 % ct. bonds	*110
North Chicag	0 (L. Park) 7772	
West Purk	*97	****
City Railway.	South Side 150	****
City Railway.	West Side 177	****
City Railway.	North Side 127	****
Traders' Insu	rance Company 125	71
Chamber of C	ommerce 69	
Chicago Gas-1	Light and Coke Co., ex div. 140	-
Exposition ato	ek 30	- 80
* And intere		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. June 25. Gold opened at 1054@
1054. Borrowing rates, 1 to 4 per annum and 1-64 per diem. Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars 123% in greenbacks, and 117% in gold. Silver coin,

Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. Toledo & Wabash advanced 1, and St. Louis & Iron Moun-

state securities were dull.

The stock market was unusually dull, and generally weak in tone. The only other changes worthy of note were in Union Pacific, which worthy of note were in Union Pacific, which opened at 64% and closed at 63%, Illinois Central, which declined from 52% to 51% and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which fell off from 97% to 95%, and closed at 96%. Transactions were only 40,000 shares, of which 3,000 st. Paul preferred, 4,000 Mabash, 8,000 Lackswanna, and 3,000 Western Union.

5,000 Lackswalins, and 5,000 Money, 162.

Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Customs, \$380,000.

Treasury disbursements, \$68,000.

Clearings, \$21,000,000.

Sterling steady: long, 4874; short,

GOVERNMENT BONDS. 1084 1
New 100% 10 40s 112% Coupons, '67 112% Coupons, '67 112% Coupons 112% Coupons, '88 110% 122% New Ss 110% 122% STOKES,
New 100% 10 40s 112% Coupons, '67 112% Coupons, '67 112% Coupons 112% Coupons, '88 110% 122% New Ss 110% 122% STOKES,
Coupons, '67
Coupons, '68
New 58 110% STOCKS.
STOCKS.
Quicksliver 1354 C., C., C. & I 22
Quicksilver preferred. 20% New Jersey Central 6%
Pacific Mail 19/2 Rock Island 91%
Mariposa 116 St. Paul
Mariposa preferred 2 St. Paul preferred 50%
Mariposa preferred 2 St. Paul preferred 504 Adams Express 94 Wabash 236
Wells Fargo 86 Fort Wayne 834
American Express 44% Terre Haute 5
United States Express 44 Tel Haute, pfd 8
New York Central Sold C & A 700
New York Central 894 C. & A. preferred 100 Erie preferred 16 Ohio & Mississippi 396
Brie professed 18 Ohio & Mesiagiand 914
Harlam 197 D L & W 90
Harlem
Michigan Central 41% C. B. & Q 96%
Panama 94 Hannibal & St. Jo 12%
Union Pacific, stock. 63% Central Pacific bonds. 110
Lake Shore 47% Union Pacific bonds108
Illinois Centrale 51% U. P. land-grant 10214
Cleveland & Pittsburg 74 U. P. sinking-fund 965
Northwestern 20%
STATE BONDS.
Tennessee, old 484 Virginia, new 31

Belcher 5 Kentueky 0 Best & Belcher 244 Leopard 2 Buillion 244 Leopard 2 Buillion 245 Leopard 2 Mexican 246 Leopard 2 Mexican 246 Leopard 246 Leopard 246 Leopard 247 Leopard

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, June 25:

on Monday, June 25:

West Huron st. 145 ft West of Avers av, s f, 24

3122 ft. dated June 20

Marsh ft. with building, dated June 21.

Tinkham st. s e cor of West Huron st. w f, 78x

124 ft. dated, Oct. p, 1873.

Aberdeen st. n e cor of Congress st. w f, 28x100

ft. dated June 25.

Monroe st. 180 ft e of Fifth av. n f, 45x188 ft.

dated June 25 (William Balley to Levi Z.

Letter)

Ogden av, n w of and near Twelfth st. n w f,

25x65 ft, dated June 18.

Wade st. s w cor of Crittenden st. n e f, 25x125

ft. with improvements, dated June 25.

SOUTH OF CITY LIXITS, WITHIN A RABIUS OF

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Frederick place, 210 ft n of Fifty-fith st. e f,

40x108 ft, dated June 23.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding

1	Receipts.		Shipments.	
100	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, tris	7,734	1 10, 168	6,340	11,989
Wheat, bu	6.950	92,030	12,705	46,681
Corn, bu	137,660	300,850	314,052	321,572
Oats, bu	66, 560	88, 920	35, 104	39, 971
Rye, bu		4,390	844	821
Barley, bu	2, 168	3,590	2,233	400
Grass seed. #s.	4,390	3,440	**** *****	
Flax seed, ms.		20,000		164, 431
B. corn, bs	30, 390	14,000	30, 817	43, 820
C. meats, Bs	23,400	153, 260	808,000	2, 481, 869
Beef, tes	**** *****	**** *** **		17
Beef, brlk		********	65	93
Pork, bris	150	740	1,508	1,027
Lard, Bs	20, 400	20,500	259, 474	647,622
Tallow, ms	10,345	3,775		53, 320
Butter, Bs	265, 430	230, 313	272, 197	172,780
Live hogs, No.	17, 759	6.712	3,944	4.764
Cattle, No	1,726	901	1,679	3, 167
Sheep, No	46	113	********	
Hides, Bs	56, 419	157, 291	63, 270	202,600
Highwin's, bris	25	385		116
Wool, Ba	157, 697	694, 549	265, 015	549, 260
Petatoes, bu	2,008	3,945	36	**** *****
Coal, tons	5, 732	10,561	818	214
Hay, tons	60	75	*******	17
Lumber, ft	4.747	5.471	2,007	2,178
Shingles, No	525	3, 281	521	479
Salt, bris	5,898	1.400	. 5,618	4.953
Poultry, coops.	26	27		
Game, pkgs	3	**** *****	**** *****	******
Eggs, pkgs	1, 294	843	257	234
heese hwa	9 754	8 790		

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 3,318 bu wheat, 415 bu corn, 2,534 bu oats. bu cats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 7 cars No. 2 spring, 14 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (25 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 2 cars No. 1 do, 42 cars and 11,000 bu high-mixed, 3 cars new do, 9 cars and 12,000 but high-mixed, 3 cars new do, 9 cars and 11,000 bu alga-mixed, 3 cars new do, cars new mixed, 125 cars 11,000 bu No. 2 corn, 77 cars rejected do, 23 cars no grade (282 corn); 8 cars white oats, 21 cars and 1,500 bu No. 2 do, 17 white oats, 21 cars and 1,500 bu No. 2 do, 17 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (47 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rys, 3 cars rejected do; 1 car No 3 barley, 8 cars rejected do. Total (379 cars), 182,000 bu. Inspected out: 40,630 bn wheat, 221,683 bu corn, 1,108 bu oats, 426 bu ryc, 940 bu barley.

occasioned. On June 11, the prop James Fiak, Jr., was sent there for rejected corn, but on ac-count of the condition of the grain they refused to receive it. No other vessel has been sent to the house for grain up to the date of the communica-

house for grain up to the mean of the contract tion read last Saturday.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and most of them were firm, provisions and corn being strong. The news from Europe was warlike in its tone, independently of that from the actual seat of strife, it being reported that England to with the proposed temporary occuments. is agitated about the proposed temporary occupa-tion of Constantinople by Russia. The Western news, too, was bad meteorologically; it was re-ported that low had been visited by a destructive ported that Iowa had been visited by a destructive storm, and that it was traveling towards us. The storm broke near the close of the regular session. There was comparatively little doing yesterday for shipment, prices being too high in corn, and the trading was chiefly for future delivery, with rather more orders from outside in some departments.

The dry-goods trade was moderately active, and prices were firm and unchanged. Groceries were ordered with some freedom, and for most lines the market preserved a fairly steady tone. Sugars

were unsettled. Coffees were strong. Prices of foreign and domestic dried fruits were only fairly sustained. The chief inquiry was for prunes, aps ples, and raisins. Fish continue in good demand at well sustained prices. Butter was active and steady. Cheese was dull and declining. No changes were developed in the oil, paints, bagging, eather, coal, and wood markets.

The lumber market was rather quiet. The offer-

The lumber market was rather quiet. The offerings were light and buyers were not very anxious to buy, their stock being equal to the requirements of the trade. Prices were unchanged. Building materials were in moderate demand at last week's prices. The rainy weather has interfered with the making of brick, but the yards are turning out a sufficient quantity, and other materials are in species are the problem of the problem. ample supply. The wool market was active and firm under moderate receipts, and in sympathy with interior markets, which are reported to be excited and strong. The hay dealers report a light inquiry for the best grades for local use and shipment. Seeds were quiet. Potatoes were unchanged. Green fruits were abundant, and in fair local request.

Lake freights were rather quiet, but nominally

firm at about 2c per bu on corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for ,31,000 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, 18,000 bu cats, and 23,000 bu barley. Rates on provisions by lake and canal were quot-

Rates on-provisions by lake and canni were quoted at 15c per 100 lbs to New York.

Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at former rates. To New York 30c per 100 lbs on grain, and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia, 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth-class" rated 10c above grain.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports of the articles named from the principal cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the weeks ending on the dates given:
-June 23, June 16, June 24,

	D. SECTION TOWN	Description 1 con	B 10 100 20 10
	1877.	1877.	1878.
Flour, bris	*******	40, 331	70,449
Wheat, bu	*******	373, 600	995, 290
Corn. bu		821, 495	1, 925, 815
Oats, bu		2; 258	59, 403
Rye, bu		14.664	129, 527
Barley, bu		98, 606	*******
Pork, bris	4,045	7,274	4.618
Lard, hs	.2, 970, 803	2,817,179	6, 596, 037
Bacon, Bs	4,017,122	6, 258, 779	7, 754, 759
*Exclusive of an e	stimate.		
GRAIN IN	STORM IN	NEW YORK	
June	23, June 16	. June 24.	June 28.
	77. 1877.		1875.
Wheat, bu412	929 465, 22	7 1, 454, 610	521, 122
Corn, bu353	932 412.18	259.867	1, 199, 152
Oats, bu850	837 899.70	905,578	831, 785
Rye, bu 98	586 182, 126	8 13,884	*******
Barley, bu 78			1, 163

FOREIGN GOODS. The following statement shows the foreign gold values of imported goods entered into consumption

gold duties thereon. The s		
aggregated about \$53, 800:		
	Foreign	U. S
	value.	duty
Looking-glass plates	627.00	8 204.5
Dry goods		1.749.1
Leaf tobacco		1,521.4
Books		111.7
Musical merchandiso	. 871.00	230.4
Cigars		2,029.5
Watch materials		389. 9
Tin-plate		1, 296, 6
Guns and sporting goods,		682.9
Drugs and drug sundries	783.00	259.4
Ale, beer, and porter		246.9
Chinaware		240.8
Salt		201.6
Plg-tron		1, 127.8
Swedish bar-iron		958. 2
Miscellaneous		1,032.8
	*** ***	#10 pgg 4

ERRORS IN STATISTICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The official circular of the
New York Produce Exchange comes to hand with
its usual burden of printed errors. Were this a private publication its statements might be over-looked, as they might be supposed to be more or less of the nature of estimates, but when it is stated to be the official utterance of the New York merchants it should be correct. If not trespass-ing upon your space, I should like to be allowed to point out a very few of its most important mis-takes. In the statement of the visible supply of grain on June 16 in the issue of June 22, it places the stock of wheat at Duluth as 85,000 bn. Last work this authority placed, it 60,000 and the grain on June 16 in the issue of June 22, it places the stock of wheat at Duluth as 85,000 bu. Last week this authority placed it at 60,000, and the most reliable parties in Duluth say there was no movement of wheat there during the week ending June 16. Yet the circular says the stock increased 25,000 during that time. It places the stock of wheat in Toronto, June 16, at 261,139 bu. Now, the official publication of stocks in Toronto and Montreal is made on the 1st and 15th of each month, and the figures just mentioned are those of the 1st of June, while the stock June 15 was 191,677 bu. The circular has the Montreal stock correct, and the stocks in these two cities are always made public on the same day. People can draw their own concussions. It makes the stock of wheat in Oswego only 60,000 bu, and has published for several months the stock there at about this figure, while in reality they have had much more all the time. June 16 their stock was 175,000, June 9, 190,000, and June 2, 170,000, which figures can be proven by any one desiring to do so. It places the quantity of wheat shipped by lake from Chicago, Milwankee, Defroit, and Toledo for the week ending June 16 at 650,597 bu, while the correct quantity is 319,559 bu, as can be verified by any one by sending for the Custom-House returns. In another part of this official paper the author states the same item as 375,749 bu. Passing to the corn column, we find many similar errors, but not of the importance of the wheat is small, and the stock at each point is important. It is a fact, too, that almost every important error made by the Produce Exchange Weekly in the figures relating to the crop of 1876 has been made on the side that tends to depress values.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active in pork, and quiet otherwise, the trading being chiefly for future. The market was stronger, though hogs were in large supply. The better demand for hogs led many operators to think that foreign houses are satisfied with the late decline, and more disposed to take hold, warranting a little more strength in the home trade. For this reason holders of product were firmer in their views, and the shorts in pork were more willing to fill. There was little sparsent inquiry for shipment, but there were rumors of orders on the floor at figures a little below the market, and it is well known that sales made for shipment are sometimes kept secret. PROVISIONS.

market, and it is well known that sales made for shipment are sometimes kept secret.

MESS PORK—Was active and stronger, advancing 30c per bri. and closing 20c higher than Saturday. Sales were reported of 70 bris cash at \$13.25; 8,250 bris seller July at \$12.80cml3, 35; and 2,000 bris seller August \$12.20cml3, 35; and 2,000 bris seller August \$13.20cml3, 35; and 2,000 bris seller September at \$13.20cml3, 35; and 2,000 bris seller August \$13.10cml3, 125 cm and seller \$10.00cml3, 35; and 2,000 bris seller September at \$13.20cml3, 35; and \$12.80cml3, 15; ax,500 bris seller \$10.00cml3, 35; and \$1.00cml3, 35; and \$1.00

sympathising with pork and hard, though Liverpool was quoted 6d per 12 as lower. Sales were reported of an extra state of the control of the sales were reported of the control of the con BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was quiet, except the sale of a round lot of 1,000 bris on direct order, the trade generally holding off for lower prices. Selices made little change in quotations, though it is probable that some of them were willing to shade previous figures. Sales were reported of 200 bris winters, partly at \$9.75; 1,575 bris spring extras, partly at \$7.2568.40; 100 bris spring extras, partly at \$7.2568.40; 100 bris spring superfines at \$5.00; and 100 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,975 bris. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$9.0096.50; medium do, \$8.0098.50; common do, \$7.0097.25; choice Minnesota spring, \$8.5088.50; medium do, \$7.7568.50; medium do, \$8.5089.00; common do, \$8.0098.50; choice family flour (spring), \$7.5088.00; medium do, \$7.0097.50; spring extras, \$6.5087.00; choice spring superfines, \$5.0095.50; medium do, \$4.5085.00. Rye flour, \$4.5085.00.

Brax—Was in fair demand and firm, being in only moderate supply. Sales were 70 tons at \$11.50811.75 per ton on track.

shade above the latest figures of Saturday, after selling from 1% below to % o above them. Liverpool report-ed more disposition to buy, and wheat was steadily held in London; but the weather here was warm early,

shade above the latest figures of Saturday, after selling from 18/16 below to \$40 above them. Liverpool reported more disposition to buy, and wheat was steadily held in London; but the weather here was warm early, with little expectation of a storm, and rather larger receipta, eacouraged free offerings, under which the market declined. Subsequently news was received that violent storms were raging "out West," and towards the close the rain begun to fail in Chicago. The control of t

Mess pork—500 bris at \$13.20 for August.

Lard was quiet, with sales reported of 500 tos seller ugust at \$9.00.

Also sales of 100,000 lbs Cumberland sides on private

Also sales of 100,000 bs Cumberland sides on private Also sales of 100,000 bs Cumberland sides on private Wheat was quiet and easier. July sold at \$1.444 down to \$1.44. closing at \$1.27. A car of cash sold at \$1.47. Corn was in moderate request, and easier, selling at 4764476c for July, which closed at 47c. August sold at 48546. Oass were inactive.

Oass were inactive.
Charters were reported for 16,000 bu wheat, 21,000 bu corn, and 23,000 bu barley, all to Kingston. The rist for the wheat was 5c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was fairly at CALL.

Mess pork was fairly at 15,20613,225 August, and \$13,20613,35 for September. Sales 25,000 bris at \$13,1754613,500 for August.

Lard was quiet, at \$3,92469.95 July, \$5,924690,05 August, and \$9,124690,15 September. Sales 250 tos seller August at \$3,05. eller August at \$9.05. Short ribs were steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs seller august at \$6.97%.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at \$2.09@2.16.
BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and firm.
Following is the price list: Green hurl, 7@7%c; me-Following is the price list: Green hurl, 7@7%c; medium hurl, red-tipped, 5%@6%c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 6@7c; red-tipped, with do, 5%5%c; red do, 4%@5c; inside brush, 4%@5c; medium to choice stalk braid, 5%@6%c; inferior brush, 4%@5c; crooked do, 3%@5c.

BUTTER—There was little change in the position of the butter market. Trade was fairly active both on local and Eastern account, and the following prices were easily sustained: Fancy creamery, 20@29c; choice dairy, 17@20c; medium to good, 13@15c; inferior to common, 9@11c.

common, 9@11c.

BAGGING — Remains without change. A liberal BAGGING—reemains without enange. A liberal movement in grain-bags was reported, while for other goods in the list the inquiry was restricted: Stark A, 23c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Lewiston, 20c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 14@19c; gunnles, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@244c. double, 24@24%c.
BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue in moderate de-

Creek, 190; American, 180; Amoskeag, 190; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 1464160; quodouble, 2462446.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue in moderate demand and are tolerably steady at present prices, which are considered down to hard ban. The stock of brick is increasing. Quotations: Common brick, \$4,0004.50; pressed brick, \$14,000418.00; ilme in bulk, 806650; do no bris, 906681.00; Michigan stucco, \$1.75 per bri; plastering hair, 30c per bri.

CHEESE—Jobbers report continued quiet, with prices still leaning strongly in buyers' favor. The offerings are excessive and our outside quotation could scarcely be obtained except in a retail way. We repeat our list of Saturday: Good to choice full creams at 8690, and skims at 5970.

George of the strong of th

chickens, and \$8.00 for tirkeys. The offerings were light.

POTATOES—Were in light supply, and choice offerings were steady. There was a wide difference in the quality of the new potatoes. Old stock was quoted early at 0.00 me of the control of t

ANTWERP, June 24. -PETROLEUM-28s 6d. more. Timothy, \$1.00@1.80; clover, \$5.50@65.90; hax, \$1.50@1.65; Hungarin, 40@500c; milhe, \$3@46c; buck-wheat, \$1.25@1.50.

SALT—Was fairly active and steady. Fine salt, \$1.10; ordinary coarse, \$1.50; dairy, without bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy, per asck, \$4.00.

WOUL—Was active and firm. The receipts continue moderate. Wool is selling freely in the country, and there is a good deal of competition between buyers, some of whom represent Eastern houses, Quotations: New medium unwashed wools, 22@25c; fine do, 18@25c; the deece washed, 33@35c; medium do, 30@35c; tub wools, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE-Received during Sunday and Monday, CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,800 head; same time last week, 2,197 head. Trade opened fairly active for good to choice grades, with prices firm at the advance established towards the close of last week. The supply of well-fatted cattle was not sufficient to satisfy the shipping demand, which, under the encouragement of favorable news from the East, was urgent, and in instances there were sales at better figures than have been paid at any time within the past ten days. For low grades the position of the market was not so favorable. The wants of the home trade appeared to be few, and, as there was no considerable inquiry from other sources, trade was dragging and prices unsatisfactory. A considerable percentage of the supply consisted of Texas cattle, sales dragging and prices unsatisfactory. A considerable percentage of the supply consisted of Texas cattle, sales of which were reported all the way from \$2.00 for a load of bulls averaging 1, 193 hs to \$3, 75 for prime grades. Sales of natives ranged from \$2.50@3.00 for thin old cows, stags, bulls, and inferior mixed lots, to \$7,00@7.25 for extra graded steers. The latter price was sold by Rader & Reed, and the former by McDonald, March & Co. The latter firm niso disposed of 143 head of choice steers at \$6.55@8.00. ct. John & Brown arm for good to choice qualities. Some common stuff was left over.

was left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
Be and anowards.

Chen Beeves—Fine, fat., well-formed 3years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 250
to 1, 400 Bs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 110 to 1, 400 Bs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 250 Bs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 500 to 1, 100 Bs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 8.25@4.25

\$4,0084.70 for light weights and at \$4,0594.80 for common to prime heavy. Most of the hogs changed owners at \$4,0564.75.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. \$85,084.75.

\$35,380 \$5.10 \$64,256 \$4.75 \$63,228 \$4.65 \$62,248 \$4.80 \$398.291 \$4.75 \$70.212 \$4.65 \$64.284 \$4.80 \$398.291 \$4.75 \$70.212 \$4.65 \$64.284 \$4.80 \$398.291 \$4.75 \$70.212 \$4.65 \$64.284 \$4.80 \$70.244 \$4.70 \$15.85 \$4.70 \$274.290 \$4.70 \$1.85 \$4.70 \$274.290 \$4.70 \$1.85 \$4.70 \$274.290 \$4.70 \$1.85 \$4.70 \$274.290 \$4.70 \$1.85 \$4.70 \$274.290 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$1.85 \$1.32 \$1.30 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.89 \$4.70 \$1.32 \$1.80 \$1.32 \$1.30 \$1.32 \$1.30 \$

active at \$2.73@4.75.

NEW YORK.
NEW

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO

LUMBER.

Box boards, C. 27.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch. 25.00830,00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 Inch. 20.00826,00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 Inch. 20.00826,00
C ommon stock boards. 12 to 16 Inch. 12.00214,00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:
Fencing. 9.50611.00
Common boards, 12 feet. 9.50611.00
Common boards, 14 to 18 feet. 9.50611.00
Dimension stuff, 27cm, 38.7563.00; dry. 10.00810.50
Dimension stuff, 27cm, 38.7563.00; dry. 10.00810.50
Dimension stuff, 27cm 30 feet. 11.00818.00 9.50@11.00 9.50@11.00 9.50@10.50 10.00@10.50 11.00@16.00 8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Liverpoot, June 23.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 70s Western, 53s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 33s; short ribs Liverpool, June 25.—Frime mess pork—Eastern, 70s. Western, 53s. Bason—Cumberlands, 33s.; short ribs, 35s; long clear, 34s; short clear, 36s; shoulders, 27s; hams, 43s; lard, 45s 6d; prime mess beef, 50s; india mess beef, 85s; extra India mess, 90s; cheese, 55s; tallow, 39s 9d.

Loydow, June 25.—Liverpool—Whest—There is more disposition to huy; California club, 12s 46s; 28 8d.

LONDON, June 25.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat—There is more disposition to buy; California club, 12s 446812s 8d; California white, 12s 146812s 4d. Corn unchanged. Mark Lang—Wheat steadily held. Corn slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in very light demand; fair average California, 88s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat is very light demand. Corn steady. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 68s. Nearly due, 88s. Arrivals off coast—Wheat large. Country markets for wheat—English steady. French firmer. Weather in England

CORT-WRISE Large. Country markets for wheatEnglish steady. French dirmer. Weather in England
fine.

Epectal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverrool., June 25-11:00 a. m.-Floure-No. 1,
22s; No. 2, 286 6d.

Grain-Wheat-Spring. No. 1, 12s 10d; No. 2, 11s;
white. No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 11d; club, No. 1, 12s
8d; No. 2, 12s 3d. Corn-No. 1, 24s 3d; No. 2, 24s.
Provisions-Ports, 52s 6d. Lard, 45s 6d.

Liverrool., June 25-Litest.—Corron-Dull; easier;
44604 5-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export., 1,000; American, 3,880.

Biradstups-California white wheat, average,
1b: 11deliz2 2d; do club, 12s 3delizs 8d. Flour-Western eanal, 28s 6d@62s. Corn-Western, mixed, 24s@
24s 3d. Oats-American, 363s 6d. Barley-American,
38 6d. Peas-Canadian, 37s.

CLOVER-SEED-American, 45@508.
PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 52s 6d. Prime mess beef,
45s 6d@45s 8d. Lard-American, 43s 6d. Bacon-Long
clear, 34s; do short clear, 38s.
CHERSE-American, 54s,
Tallow-Fine American, 40s.
Petrolum-Sprint, as 9 dq; refined, 13s.

LINSED OIL-28s.

RESIN-Common, 5s@5s 3d; pale, 13s.

BPIHITS OF TURPERTINE-27s@37s 6d.

LONDON, June 25.—PRINGLEUM-Refined, 10s 6d.

Tallow-43s 6dd-43s 9d.

LONDON, June 25.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 10s 6d. Tallow—43s 6d@43s 9d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

June 22.—Corrow—Quiet; 114@114c; futures barely steady; June, 11.62@11.63c; July, 11.63 @11.60c; August, 11.73c; September, 11.72@11.73c; October, 11.32@11.40c; November, 11.22@11.23c; December, 11.24c; January, 11.39@11.40c; February, 11.53@11.54c; March, 11.67@11.63c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipta, 10.000 bris; No. 2, 28.50@ 5.00; super State and Western, 35.60@6.00; common to good extra, \$6.25@6.60; good to choice, 34.65@ 6.75; white wheat extra, \$6.80@7.00; fanev. \$7.65@, 9.00; extra Ohio. \$6.30@8.50; St. Louis, \$6.65@10.2; Minnesota patent process, \$7.75@9.25. Rye flour steady; \$4.50@5.10.

6.75: White wheat extra 50.302.50; Island; 83.656:10.25; Minnesota patent process, \$7.7569.25. Hye flour steady; \$4.5065.10.

CORN-MEAL—Western, \$2.7569.25. Hye flour steady; \$4.5065.10.

GRAIN-Wheat higher; good demand; receipta, 58.000 bu; soft Sheboygan, \$1.374; fair Northwestern, \$1.60; No. 2 Chicago soring, \$1.616.92; No. 4 Milwaukee, nominally \$1.6061.65. Hye quiet; Western, 74675c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Mait quiet but steady. Corn higher; in fair demand; receipta, 68.000 bu; ungraded western mixed, 574985c; steam mixed, 58985c; steam steam land, 58985c; steam steam

WHISKY—A shade firmer; \$1.12\\ a.\$

BALTIMORE, June 25.—FLOUR—Good grades steady and June; other kinds dull and weak; Western super at \$4.00\(\text{a}\)5.50; do extra, \$6.25\(\text{a}\)7.25; do family, \$7.75\(\text{a}\)9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet: business restricted by limited supplies. Corn quiet and firm; Western mixed, spot, 50\(\text{a}\)(c; July, 50\(\text{a}\)63\(\text{a}\)63\(\text{c}\)63\(\

Clear rio sides, 896936. Hams, 12613c. Lard-Refined, 10810/4c.
BUTTER—Quiet; choice Western grass, 15617c.
BUTTER—Quiet; choice Western grass, 15617c.
PETROLEUM—Firmer and not quotably higher; crude,
7c: refined, 12968123c.
Coffer R.-Active and strong; Rio cargoes, 179204c;
jobbing, 17622c.
WHISKY—Firmer at \$1.114.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 850 bris; wheat, 900 bu; corn,
19,000 bu; cota, 3,200 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Corn, 7,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Corn, 7,500 bu.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS. Mo., June 25.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Scarce and firm for medium and upper grades; double fail, 87.5067.75; treble extra fall, 87.8568.10; good to fancy family broads, 82.2569.25. GRAIN—Wheat fanctive; lowers: No. 2 red fail, 81.895.25. extreme prices No. 5 red fail, 81.7061.80 coah; 81.3054. dil. 31.101. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 4446. cash and June; 437664456 July, closing for casier. Oats higher: No. 2.80 cash; 35.5 July. Rye casier; 80.686. NHISKY—Steady and unchanged; 81.08. Cash; 818.4256. Thovisions—Fork firmer; 818.25 cash; 818.4256. 13.45 August. Lard nominally anchanged. Bulk meats firmer; clear rb sides, 746; 868546.
RECEITTS—Flour, 1,000 bu; wheat 12,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 16.00 bu; rp. 2,000 bu; barley.

FLOUR-Easier, but unchanged; family, \$8.000.85.
GRAIN-Wheat scarce; firm: red. \$1.752.1.00. Corn quiet: 48650c. Oats in fair desmand; 38645c. Rye quiet; 896. Barley dull; norman.
PROVISIONS-PORK in fair desmand; firm; 215.50.
Lard quiet; steam, 80; kettle, \$94610c; current make held at \$8.65. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders. 50; short ribs. 72747dc; short clear, 736. Bacon firm; 5346534c; short ribs. 746480c; short clear, 846884c.
WHISEY-Good demand; \$1.08.
BUTTER-Dull and drooping; Western Reserve, 1568 f8c; Central Ohlo, 13614c.
LINSERD OIL-Steady; 63c.
NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—FLOUR-Scarce; firmer; super, 85.25; double, \$6.0506.50; high grades, \$9.7548 lo.25.
GRAIN-Corn dull, weak, and lower; 60c. Oats nominal; 81. Louis, 48c; Galena, 50c.
CORN-MEAL-Dull; \$2.50.
BAY-Quiet; meany; \$16.06218.00.
BAY-Quiet; meany; \$16.06218.00.
BAY-Quiet; meany; \$16.06218.00.
BAY-Quiet; steady; \$16.06218.00.
BAY-Quiet; \$10.06218.00.
BAY-Quiet; \$10.06

COFFEE-Firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 174 (221c.

TOLEDO, O., June 25.—Grain—Wheat opened strong and higher; closed easier; No 3 white Wabash, \$2.03; No. 1 white Michigan, \$2.11; amber Michigan, spot. \$2.00; June, \$1.95; July, \$1.46; August, \$1.35; No. 3 red, 51.70; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.71; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.92; Corn opened firm; closed easier; high-mixed, spot, 57%c; No. 2, spot, 50%c bid; July, 50%c; August offered at 52%c; \$2%c bid: September, 54%c; No. 2 white, 52c; rejected, 49%c; damaged, 43c. Obts duil; white, 50c; none; wheat, 4.000 bu; corn, 5.00 bu; cata, 3.800 bu.

ERIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 4.500 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; Corn

changed.
FLOUR-Dull; extra, \$8,0036.50; family, \$7.008
7.50; No. 1 dull and nominal; fancy, \$9,00310.00.
GEAIX-Wheat nominal. Corn dull and unchanged.
Oate in fair demand; white, 43644c; mized, 45c. Rys

Grain-Wheat nominal. Corn dull and unchanged. Oata in facemand; white, 43844c; mixed, 42c. Rye dull; 75c. Have dull; 50.00012.00.

PROVISIONS-Pork dull; \$13.50014.00. Bulk-meats quiet; 554c; 754c; 75c. 8c; 84c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured hams, 1054c. Wissay-Steady and unchanged.

BAGGING-Nominal; unchanged.

BAGGING-Nominal; unchanged.

SINDLANAPOLIS. June 22.—Flous-Fancy, \$9.003.

Signify, \$6.5003.00.

GRAIN-Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed, 48647c; July, 40c; August, 4054c.

Landy 180 No.—Quiet. Bulk meats—Clear rib sides, 6c; and 180 No. Sugar-cured menia, 1,300.

BUFFALO, June 25.—Grain—Wheat dull and firm; sales of 400 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club to arrive at \$1.60. Corh quiet; sales of 3,000 bu high mixed at \$5c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Western at \$2c. Other grains neglected. Call Board sales, 8,000 bu corn to arrive at \$18(c. DETROIT, June 25. -FLOUR- Firm; held at \$10,250 9.50. WHEAT—Scarce and strong; 6@8c higher; extra white pened at \$2.12 and closed at \$2.15; No. 1 white sold \$2.14; milling at \$2.11; No. 2 white, \$1.96; amber. 2.05 ld.

82.05 bid.

Sweeco, N. Y. June 25.—Grany—Whest—No. 1 white Michican, \$2.121462.15; No. 1 Mirvaukee club held at \$1.75; No. 2 do. \$1.66. Corn—High-mixed quiet; 57458c; new mixed, 56c.

Boston, June 25.—Flour—Unchanged, Grany—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 62465c. Oats—No. 1 white, 68458c; No. 2 white and mixed, 5660c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 50451c; rejected, 4466. MEMPHIS. June 25.—Corron—Steady: 11Mc; cales, 13,006.
Others unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Market less active, saide from a few makes of staple cotton and woolen goods, which were in fair demand; flannels fairly active; blankets moving more freely; men's wear of woolen in htteaty request: Wamsutta bleached sheetings reduced Me, and Pepperell wide sheetings lower. PETROLEUM.

DRY GOODS.

CLEVELAND, O., June 25. —PRIROLEUM—Market un changed; standard white, 110 test, 1114c. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., June 25.—The Iroquois County
Bar have united in a unanimous call to the Hon.

Franklin Blades to allow his name to be used as a Franklin Blades to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Circuit Judgeship of the Eleventh Judicial District, embracing the Counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, McLean, and Livingston. Mr. Blades, inasmuch as he is so warmly indorsed by our Bar and neople, will accept the nomination if tendered him. He is an able, honorable lawyer, and is widely and favorably known throughout the counties constituting the district. THE COUNCIL.

A Move in Behalf of the Erection of the City-Hall.

Paying Sums Due on Special Assessments .-- The Hickey Resolutions.

The Council held its regular weekly meeting last

vening, Ald. Cook presiding.

The Clerk read the following highly original and

The Clerk read the following highly original and interesting communication:

CITY CLARK'S OFFICE. DAYTON, O., June 32.—City Clerk, Chicago, Ill.—DRAR SIE: A party composed of the members of the City Council and city office and city of the The motion was carried.

Ald. Rosenberg moved to appoint a committee to

look after the entertainment of the proper style.

The motion was carried, and Ald. Rose Ryan, Rawleigh, Daly, and the Mayor appears such Committee.

Ayan, Rawlegn, Daly, and the Mayor appointed as such Committee.

FIREWORKS.

Another petition was read, drawn up by the retail dealers in fireworks, praying the Council to repeal the ordinance prohibiting the use of freworks on the 4th of July, so that they might have an opportunity to sell the stock they have on hand. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The special order for 8 o'clo ck—the report of the Committee on Gas in regard to the ordinance authorizing Messrs. Frost & Son to build gas-works and lay gas-pipes in the city—having arrived, the Committee reported adversely on the ordinance, stating that they could not indorse Messrs. Frost Son as entirely responsible. The subject was deferred.

SCAMMON SCHOOL LOT.

ferred.

SCAMMON SCHOOL LOT.

Ald. Beldler introduced the following:

WHERMAS, The city has no money to build school houses:

Resolved, That the Board of Education be instructed to advertise for bids for the sale of Scammon School for on Madison street, the proceeds to be taken to build a High-School-house on the water-tank and to remain a Morgan and Mouroe streets, and a North Side school house on such jot as the School Board may setect.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Schools.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Schools.

THE CITY-HALL.

Ald. Stewart offered a resolution directing the Mayor and Comptroller to hold and retain in the Treasury such sum of the back taxes as may properly be credited and apportioned to the City-Hall Fund, and which may hereafter be collected and apportioned and credited to that fund; and further directing the Mayor to communicate to the Council as statement of the present condition of all arrangements heretofore made with reference to plans and material for the City-Hall building in order that the Council may without delay take steps looking to the immediate beginning of the work. The resolution was deferred and ordered published.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Ald. Cullerton offered the following:

WHEREAS, According to the Comptroller's reported moneys to the credit of the various funds, there is alrage portion of which is due to property owners as excess collected over the actual cost of work done; therefore, bet it.

Resolved, That the Department of Public Works be and is hereby directed to have notices issued by the Special Assessment Department to all owners who as entitled to such excess, informing them of the amount, and for what improvement such excess is due, and forward the same to the proper parties at their earliest convenience.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. White introduced an order directing the

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. White introduced an order directing the Mayor to report at the next meeting the reasons why ex-Captains Ellis and Buckley were discharged from the police force. Referred to the Committee on Police and made the special order for 9 o'clock next Monday evening.

Ald. Thompson, of the Third Ward, offered a resolution providing that, after last night's meeting, no new business shall be introduced before the summer vacation. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The special order for 8:45 o'clock, viz.: the ordinance prohibiting the ringing of engine-bells and the blowing of engine-whistles between Pit Row and Weldon Station, was then reached. The ordinance, as amended, was rend and passed.

SUPT. HICKEY.

The special order for 9 o'clock was then reached—the report of the Police Committee on Ald. Thompson's resolution calling on Mayor Heath foliamiss Supt. Hickey during the pendency of charges against him under his indictment. The report was as follows:

Your Committee would respectfully report that, whis we fully agree upon the propriety of the action recom-

port was as follows:

Your Committee would respectfully report that, while we fully agree upon the propriety of the action recommended by the resolution, according to invariable enton in such cases, we think that its introduction vapremature, as the Mayor had not reasonable time or operantity of his own volition to act upon the mainer after the finding of the characteristic or the mainer of the finding of the control when the resolution was introduced, being the same day. We, therefore, recommend that the resolution be placed on its Ald. Thompson moved that the report be con-curred in and the resolution placed on file. The

clai order for 8 o'clock next Monday evening. Carried.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTERS.

The next special order, the report of the Committee on Judiciary in regard to the rights of the Council to appoint committees, was then reached. This report, it will be remembered, takes the ground that the Mayor has no right to appoint standing committees; that his nominations are to be received only in the way of suggestions; and recommends, in the case of the Aldermen nominated by the Mayor as the Committee on Elections, and the Committee on Licenses and Wharfing Privileges, that these suggestions be disregarded, inasmuch as at least two of the Aldermen were dependent for their seats upon contests which the Committee on Elections would be called upon to decide. The report concluded with a resolution authorizing the temporary Chairman to appoint the committees.

Ald, Gilbert moved to adout the report.

authorizing the temporary Chairman to appoint inscommittees.

Aid. Gilbert moved to adopt the report.

After a long debate, and after voting down a amendment by Ald. White to refer the matter back to the Mayor, the motion to concur in the report was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Ald. Rosenberg. Ballard, Thompson (Third Ward). Cary, Stewart, Gilbert. Tarnow. Oliver, Van Oodel, Beldier, Rawleigh, Thompson (Thirdeshi Ward), Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Kirk-B.

Nays—Ald. Sommer. Tully, Cullerton, Ledding, Lawler Wilte, McNurney, Throup, Cook, Seaton, Wheeler Kiran, Niesen, Schweisthal, Sweeney, January, Sona, Daly-17.

The Council then adjourned.

ADRAIN, Mich., June 25.—Careful inquryamone local wool buyers shows that about 130,000 pounds, or one-half the clip usually marketed here, has already been brought in. Prices have appreciated somewhat since the season opened,—from 35 to 42 cents.

Jablochkoff's Electric Candles.

New York Tribune.

As at Jablochkoff and his electric candles are now becoming famous, some details of the construction of the latter will be of interest. Then is first, the candle; second, a more recent invention which may be called the electric plate. Some account was given of the candle in this column law week: briefly, its material is a sort of porcelain consisting mostly of kaolin; its double wick consists of the two earbon electrodes of a galvanic circuit. When the electricity is passing between the carbons, the voltaic are fuses the kaolin; and this fused, semi-fluid material gives a uniformity when soild carbons alone cannot give to the electric how and to the light. In the electric plate the abon points are dispensed with altogether. An induced current is employed, and its spark passes through a plate of porcelain placed between the two ends of the exterior wire of the (secondary coil. On the border of the plate there is a sort oppiming. The line of this priming serves as a conductor of considerable resistance; it becomes heated to whiteness, and the kaolin is consumed along this line at about a milligramme per hour. Meanwhile there is produced a luminous band of standy light; its power depending upon the wife steady light; its power depending upon the view of the wire and its diameter. The candles are usefor great lights; the plates for small ones; such will burn through a light without needing stead will burn through a light without needing stead. Jablochkoff's Electric Candles. used—more specifically, upon the number of of the wire and its diameter. The sandles a for great lights; the plates for small one will burn through a night without needing tion or replacement. From a single source taic electricity fifty luminous centres were t tained.

Agriculture in Kansas.

Philadeinhia Press.

The present population of Kansas is over half a million. The total grain crop of this year is expected to amount to 120,000,000 bushels, of which about 80,000,000 will be corn, nearly 20,000,000 wheat, and the remainder oats, barley, reg. and other small grains. The value of the agricultura products in 1875 was over \$43,000,000; this year it is estimated at \$500,000,000. Farming is carrier on on a large scale in Kansas. Mr. Henry, on Dickinson County, Owns one tract of 12,004 acres. He has one wheat field four miles in length, the proceeds of the standing crop of which will not be less than \$80,000. There are millions of splendid farming lands in Kansas which still remain unbroken, a climate, which Dr. Fryer, an army surreon, pronounces "the most perfect in the world," and coal in such abundance that the State Geologist estimates the bituminous best which underlie the castern portion of the State swhich underlie the castern portion of the State swhich underlie the castern portion of the State should be sufficiently in the world, "and coal in such abundance that the State Geologist estimates the bituminous best which underlie the castern portion of the State should be sufficiently in the sould be sufficiently in the sould be sufficiently in the sould be sufficiently in the sufficient of the State at the sufficient of the sufficient

THE CO

Judge McAllister De men Are Liable

The Legal Definition o of the Court

A Dissatisfied Lessee Made Secure, count

New Suits, Confe ments, Divo Judge McAllister yesterd

decision on several demurre of the City vs. David A. Ga The general effect of the dec men are liable for Gage's de are not bound by the figures the amount of the deficit. murrers to the eighth, ninfl special pleas were sustained the separate plea of Gage, the defendant's demurrer replications to the fourth p the demurrers to the rejoin sustained to the replications, in the doctrine. The eightl that at the time of the execu bond his books represente hand, while the fact was \$400, 000. That the city & of \$600,000, but failed to and thus induced them fram

The Judge held this plea familiar principle that the co to be construed strictly, and responsible beyond the precitation. His risk was not to responsible the victored with sureties of a public officer co for money recerved by such a cution of the bond, unless the or in legal contemplation in ef the execution of the bond, the averments of the plea had one frand to the injury of the supposed they were assuming 1,000,000, when in fact it without the word was a surety was not of receive, without mjury from is about to bind himself, a free dealings between the prine still if any material part of with the knowledge of the credit of the surety of the concealed from the surety and min is knowledge which it warrety to know, although sun ont with a view to any advan guaranty would be void. Te the plea was clearly insufficien on averment of fraudulent a concealment by the plain by the sureties, and to error in or misrapres books of the Comptrolly hinding on the plaint by the sureties, and to error in or misrapres books of the Comptrolly hinding on the plaint obligatory on the sureties bond did not arise. The plea sary, for any matters showing obligatory on the sureties under the plea of non set facts. The ninth plea set up the oby fraudulent misrepresentant discharge of the sureties by the mon Council in permitting Grunds at interest without consent to loan the city which was the only guide. Set 4000 of Tuley's laws, provider Council should have, "subject hereinafter contained," the ment and control of the property. In 1869 a special matter than the Treasurer should keep hands in such places of deposit as the inight provide, establish, or then the general power, then that clusive. The act evidently me of general deposit, but the claimed under the subsequent deposit." There was no dodroughts works now of devente bill ed to steal the very power with But the words used expressed and were not apt words to configency and were not apt words to configency and were not apt words to configency and the power sought twicious and so

that it sufficed for the it doubtful. Any ambig of terms used by must be resolved in favor of trangement, therefore, set out i vires and invalid, and could charge the sureties.

The tenth plea was bad been that the money alleged to have that the money alleged to have the first term of the Treasur Everything averred might be money be on deposit in a solve averred that there was fraudu misrepresentations by the ob-also might be shown under factum. misrepresentations by the own under factum.

The eleventh plea, averring was made between the city an was to borrow the city's money in not averring that any of the have been retained and convert were the same so borrowed. make a valid agreement of that The separate plea of Gaze while of the several breaches a arrangement set out was ultra to The last pleadings were the sureties to the second and third fourth plea. Those replication on the Treasurer's books and estoppel in pars on the suret bad, and the order everrelling would be set aside and a demur books were competent evidenc the sureties were absolutely c was violently hostile to the spillaw looked on their undertaking. THE NORTH DOOR OF THE After nearly six years of has the north door of the Court-He in space. It was one of the that disappeared in the grand caused manifold looping and caused manifold looping and caused manifold looping were filed to ascertain the local wanted place, and the Suprem the public curiosity on the sale tilest, after exhausting resear decision, which was filed at Orche decision was in the case of the decision was in th

at last, after exhausting resear decision, which was filed at O The decision was in the case of Vs. Rose Goldie et al., wherein restrain a proposed sale at the Court-House on LaSalle stree under which the sale was to be before the great fire. When the was in existence, and the court that the court is the court of the trust-deed of the terms of the trust-deed of plied with by a sale at the north

plied with by a sale at the more Court-House. The Suprems out the facts, say:

It is insisted that the intention should be at the north door of the should be at the north door of the the time of the execution of the intention is to be derived from brust-dead. There is nothing in the court of the site of the intention is to be derived from brust-dead. There is nothing in the court door of the site of the Court-House in the City of the Court-House in the City of the Court-House in the City of as advertised fulfills in terms the frust-dead. It abundandly satisful the count of the could be looked at for any purpose mg. shows nothing material a question, more than that there is Aorth Side, in the City of Chicago and the County Court of Candward the Candward the County Court of Candward the County Court of Candward the County Court of Candward the Candward the County Court of Candward the Candward the County of Chicago designated as such.

We are of opinion that the plastic comes within the terms of asle of the property may property as being authorized by the truster of the County with this opinion.

Jonathan Clark filed a bill Horatio O. Stone, Sr., Elizabard the Candward the C

orks, praying the Council to prohibiting the use of fireuly, so that they might have the stock they have on hand.
nittee on Judiciary.

GAS.

or 8 o'clo ck—the report of the in regard to the ordinance roet & son to build gas—works he city—having arrived, the adversely on the ordinance, ad not indores Messrs. Frost & saible. The subject was de-

as no money to build school

clock was then reached

had admitted that the spirit of right, and he was willing to laced on file. red to defer. Carried. to make the report the spe-k next Monday evening. Car-

NT OF COMMITTEES. NT OF COMMITTERS, rder, the report of the Comn regard to the rights of the
numittees, was then reached,
be remembered, takes the
or has no right to appoint
; that his nominations are to
the way of suggestions; and
mass of the Aldermen nomias the Cummittee on Electhese suggestions be disreat least two of the Aldermen
actr seats upon contests which

WOOL.

aich to The Tribune.

ne 25.—Careful inqury among shows that about 130,000 the clip usually marketed in brought in. Prices have since the season opened,

THE COURTS. Judge McAllister Decides Gage's Bonds

men Are Liable to the City. The Legal Definition of the " North Door of the Court-House."

A Dissatisfied Lessee Wants His Lease Made Secure, or an Accounting.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Divorces, Etc.

Judge McAllister yesterday morning rendered a decision on several demurrers to pleas in the case of the City vs. David A. Gage and his bondsmen. The general effect of the decision is that the bonds-men are liable for Gage's defalcation, though they are not bound by the figures his books show as to-the amount of the deficit. Technically, the de-murrers to the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh murrers to the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh special pleas were sustained, and the demurrer to the separate plea of Gage. The order overruling the defendant's demurrer to the second and third replications to the fourth plea was set aside, and the demurrers to the rejoinders carried back and sustained to the replications, the Judge not believing in the doctrine. The eighth plea was generally, that at the time of the execution of Gage's second bond his books represented about \$1,000,000 on hand, while the fact was there was only about \$400,000. That the city knew there was a deficit \$400,000. That the city knew there was a deficit of \$600,000, but failed to inform the bondsmen, and thus induced them fraudulently to execute th

The Judge held this plea to be bad. It was a familiar principle that the contract of a surety was to be construed strictly, and he was not to be heid

The Judge held this plea to be bad. It was a familiar principle that the contract of a surety was to be construed strictly, and he was not to be held responsible beyond the precise terms of his undertaking. His risk was not to be increased nor his responsibility extended without his consent. The sureties of a public officer could not be held liable for money received by such officer before the execution of the bond. Such being the law, the avenuants of the plea had no tendency to make out french to the injury of the defendants. They supposed they were assuming a responsibility for \$1.000,000, when in fact it was for \$000,000 colless. Though a surety was not of necessity entitled to receive, without mjury from the party to whem he is about to bind himself, a free disclaimer of all the dealings between the principal and that party, still if any material part of the transaction was, with the knowledge of the creditor, misrepresented to the surety, or if the creditor fraudulently concealed from the surety any circumstances within his knowledge which it was material for the surety know although such concealment were not with a view to any advantage to himself, the guaranty would be void. Tested by such rules, the plea was clearly insufficient, because there was no averument of fraudulent misrepresentations or concealment by the plaintiff, or any injury by the sureties, and the queetion as to error in or misrepresentations by the books of the Comptroller being so far binding on the plaintiff as to affect the liability of the sureties on the Treasurer's bond clid not arise. The plea was also unnecessary, for any matters showing the bond was never colligatory on the sureties could be introduced under the plea of non set factum.

The ninth plea set up the obtaining of the bond by fraudulent misrepresentations, and the alleged discharge of the sureties by the action of the Common Council in permitting Gage to loan the city funds. The charter, which was the only guide. Sec. 10, Chap. 4, page 403 of Tuley's laws, provided

vires and invalid, and could not operate to discharge the sureties.

The tenth plea was bad because it did not aver that the money alleged to have been loaned during the first term of the Treasurer's office was lost. Everything averred might be true, and yet the money be on deposit in a solvent bank. It must be averred that there was fraudulent concealment or misrepresentations by the obligee. The defense also might be shown under the plea of non est factam.

misrepresentations by the obligge. The defense also might be shown under the plea of non est factum.

The eleventh plea, averring that an arrangement was made between the city and Gage whereby he was to borrow the city's moneys, was likewise bad in not averring that any of the moneys alleged to have been retained and converted to his own use were the same so borrowed. The city could not make a valid agreement of that kind.

The separate plea of Gage was bad, being a denial of the several breaches assigned, because the arrangement set out was ultra vires and void.

The last pleadings were the rejoinders of the sareties to the second and third replications to the fourth plea. Those replications set up the entries on the Treasurer's books and his reports as an estoppel in pars on the sureties. But they were bad, and the order overruling a demurrer there would be set aside and a demurrer esstained. The books were competent evidence, but to hold that the sareties were absolutely concluded by them was violently hostile to the spirit with which the law looked on their undertaking.

THE NORTH DOOR OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

After nearly six years of harassing uncertainty, the north door of the Court-House has been fixed in space. It was one of the numerous things that disappoared in the great fire of 1871, and caused manifold loophoies for impecunious debtors to delay payment of their debts. Numerous were the bills which were filed to ascertain the location of this much-wanted place, and the Supreme Court, years after the public curriosity on the subject has died out.

debts. Numerous were the bills which were filed to ascertain the location of this much wanted place, and the Supreme Court, years after the public curiosity on the subject has died out, at last, after exhauting researches, have reached a decision, which was filed at Ottawa last Friday, The decision was in the case of Cyrus Alden et al. vs. Rose Goldie et al., wherein a bill was filed to restrain a proposed sale at the north door of the Court-House on Lasalle street. The trust-deed under which the sale was to be made was executed before the great fire, when the old Court-House was in existence, and the complainants claimed the terms of the trust-deed could only be complied with by a sale at the north door of that old Court-House. The Supreme Court, after setting out the facts, say:

It is instated that the Intention was that the sale should be at the north door of the tenut deed. But the intention is to be derived from the language of the trust-deed. There is nothing in that restrictive of the place of sale to the site of the then existing Court-louse he and City of Chicago. The place as advertisement of sale is at a designated north door of the Court-House in and City of Chicago. The place as adventisement of sale is as a designated north door of the Court-House in the City of Chicago. The place as advention, more than that there is a Court-House as placed and the county Court of Cook County are held, and which has a north door. This does not unlitted worth side, in the City of Chicago, where the Criminal Court and the County Court of Cook County are held, and which has a north door. This does not unlitted sanish the fact that the building on the corner of Adams and Lasalle streets is well known as the Court-House in the City of Chicago, where the Criminal Court and the County Court of Cook County are held, and which has a north door. This does not unlitted sanish the fact that the building on the corner of Adams and Lasalle streets is well known as the Court-House in the City of Chicago, and is properly to be

cupied by complainant's buildings, and for which he paid \$2,000 a year and all taxes. During the past three years rents have been low, and it was for Mrs. Stone's interest that Clark should be allowed to retain possession, but he fears that, as business revives, some copy of the trust-deed may be found, or the heirs may come in and assert rights which will oust him of his possession and make him lose whatever money he has put into his buildings.

which will oust him of his possession and make him lose whatever money he has put into his buildings.

Stone has within the past few years greatly increased his indebtedness, and new owes upward of \$150,000, part of which is secured by Lots 3 and 4 above mentioned. Mrs. Stone has also become involved, and has mortgaged her trust property for all it is worth, and in case of her death the property would have to be divided among the heirs, to his great damage and loss. The buildings are so connected that they cannot be divided nor a partition wall run between Lots 2 and 3, so as to preserve the lease of Stone's two lots, 3 and 4, if Lots 1 and 2 are sold or divided among the heirs. Clark also asserts that he would never have taken the lease had he supposed any question would ever have arisen as to the title to any of the lots, and that Stone knew that fact, and concealed the condition of the title from him. Compainant paid for the original buildings, the new buildings erected after the fire, and for taxes, insurance, repairs and ground rent, since 1869, about \$100,000, and has only received from the property, including the insurance in 1871, about \$35,000, leaving him \$35,000 short on his investment, except the value of the present buildings. Complainant now asks either that Mr. and Mrs. Stone may be compelled to guarantee him from loss or damages during the term of his lease, or that the lease may be terminated that an account may be had, and that the defendants may be compelled to pay him the amount due him for the value of his buildings, and for the insurance and cost of repairs expended on the same.

Insurance and cost of repairs expended on the same.

DIVORCES.

Portis M. Kennedy filed her bill yesterday against her husband, Louis N. Kennedy, charging that he had deserted her in July, 1874, eight years after her marriage, on which account she asks for a divorce and the care of their adopted child.

Juige Moors granted a divorce to Margaret F. Gaskill yesterday from Thomas B. Gaskill on the ground of desertion.

Judge Farwell granted a decree to Mary L. Cronin from Timothy Cronin on the plea of desertion of Catherine M. Blanchard from Judson Blanchard, cause adultery; and to Frank Zavodski, cause desertion.

Judge Williams granted a decree to Theresia Deering from John B. Deering on the ground of crueity.

begins with the first Monday in July.

Default day in the Superior Court will occur
July 5.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Lewis S. Levy field a bill vesterday against Lucy
E. arid Orlando P. Briggs, George H. Hess, Saran
L. Beeson, Francis E. Bishop, P. S. Osborn, S.
N. Buchanan, Thomas Lang, F. H. Rich, W. R.
Mooney, A. D. Hall, W. H. Burmeister, Charles
Leach, and W. D. Gibson, setting ont
that in Jannary last he bought Lots
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 in O. P. Briggs'
Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, Block 2, of Cleaver's
Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, Block 2, of Cleaver's
Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, Block 2, of Cleaver's
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Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, Block 2, of Cleaver's
Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, Block 2, of Cleaver's
Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, Block 2, of Cleaver's
Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, Block 2, of Cleaver
ville, under a foreclosure of a trust-deed for
Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, Block 63, of Hopkins's
Levis Courts.

Samuel T. Ross fied a bill against Judson Q.
William H., and Mary B. Hoyt, M. D. Ogden,
Trustee, M. L. Scudder, Jr., and J. L. Thompson,
saccessors in trust, George M. Ephraim. Francis
Hoyt, and William A. Bodge, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on Lots 7 and & Block 63, of Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park.

Enement Subremor Court in Brief.

J. H. Hall began a suit yesterday for \$10,000
against Levi G. Pouse, H. B. Hersberger, and W. V. D. Haring.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Llewellyn Curry commenced a suit for \$10,000
against Levi G. Fouse, H. B. Hersberger, and W. V. D. Haring.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Liewellyn Curry commenced a suit for \$10,000 against Levi G. Fouse, H. B. Hushberger, and W. V. D. Haring.

Ella Goodwin commenced an action in trespass against Daniel McCarthy and Daniel J. Wren, claiming \$10,000 damages.

Charles Nelson filed a petition stating that he had been held to the Crimmal Court on a charge of larceny, claiming that there was not proof enough adduced before the Justice to warrant his imprisonment. The writ was ordered to be issued.

COUNTY COURT.

. EDUCATIONAL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONNOUTH, Ill., June 22.—I find Monmouth to be a city of about 6,000 inhabitants. It is in the midst of an exceedingly rich and productive section of country, and at the junction of two prominent

in the sense "of physical, intellectual, and Christian calture." And its history is one of uniform and rapidly-enlarging success. Under the able Presidency of David A. Wallace, D.D., LLD., associated with a harmonious Faculty, and supported by an efficient Board of Managers, it has rapidly advanced to the front rank of institutions of learning, and has in the Great West few rivals, no superior. Its students number about 400, and come from many States of the Union. Its graduates, although it is yet in its youth as a college, are filling high upitions in the palpit, at the bar, on the bench, in the chairs of instruction, etc., are doing bonor to their Alma Mater, and showing the mighty power for good of Christian education.

The Commencement of the College is the event of the year at Monmouth. The city is thronged with people from far and near, and its homes are thrown pipen for the entertainment of the friends of the College and its students. And each succeeding Commencement seems to draw a larger multitude, and to awaken still more enthusiasm.

The Baccalaureate of President Wallace was delivered in the College-chapel before an immense audience on Sabbath afternoon, June 17. It was an able, eloquent, and most impressive exposition of the Nature of Christianity and its Evidences.

The Annual Sermon before the Students Christian Union was given Sabbath evening, by the Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., of Urbana, O. It was a sermon as practical as it was powerful, on the Elements and Happy Inducences of Faith in God, Dr. McGaw had been for some time Vice-President of the College, esteemed, and beloved by its patrons and friends; and to them his familiar voice and earnest words were especially delightful.

The Annual Prayer-Meeting was held on Monday and which has a north door. This does not militate spains the fact that the building on the corner of Additional Laballe streets is well known as the Courted Laballe streets is well known as the Courted the Nature of Christians, and its Evidences. We are of opinion that the place of the advertised as comes within the terms of the trust-deet; that a substitute of the courted that the place of the advertised as comes within the terms of the trust-deet; that a substitute of the courted that the place of the substitute of the courted that he would be secure from loss than a paptaised valuation. Clark at once went to work and built some stores og the lots, which from the dampers of \$18,000.

Stone always represented that he was the owner of the land, and Clark states he believed such to the largest fire, but were rebuilt thereafter it as expense of \$18,000.

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Stone always represented that he was the owner of the land, and Clark states he believed such to the largest and the difficulty of making the courted that he will not own the property above the manner, and have two months ago, when the summer of the land, and Clark states he believed such to the fact, and that he did not own the property above the manner of \$18,000.

Stone always represented that he was the owner of the land, and Clark states he believed such to the largest and the did not own the property above the manner of \$18,000.

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Stone always represented that he was the owner of the larg

Trans.

The arguments before Judge Williams on the settlement of the decree in the Riverside cases were yesterday continued till next Saturday.

No new calendars will be prepared in the United States Courts for the July term, and any notices for trial field will be digood until the October term. There will be no jury trials nor calls in the Superior or Circuit Courts after this week, as vacation begins with the first Monday in July.

Default day in the Superior Court will occur July 5.

Addition before the statistic to warming and prisonment. The writ was ordered to be issued.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of C. M. Hill et al., minors, a grant of guardianship was made to Sarah A. Hill, under bond for \$20,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

D. P. Warner was placed on trial for forgery. His counsel proved an alibi, and he was acquitted. He is to be tried to-day for a similar offense.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DEUMNOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODERTY—Unfinitied call of calendar, beginning at No. 163. Ko. 163. Simons vs. Simons, on trial. The next case 164. Hayer vs. Baxte. 126, 127. 130, 181, 132, and 135 to 144, inclusive. No. 3, 160, Carraher ws. City, on trial.

JUDGE MOCKE—36, 33, 40. No case on trial.

JUDOR MCALLISTER—5et case 4.550, Imhoff vs. duck, and 4.150, Murphy vs. Lowell. No. 2.422, Deckret vs. Witowsky, on trial.

JUDOR FARWELL—5et case 153 burns-record docket, del. 1.604, 1.715, 1.277, 596, 875, 872, 1.770, 596, 1.604. 1.715. 1.227. 549. 675. 872. 1.770. 993. and 300.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Set came 1.424. Basecti vs. Kneale; 1.560. Roowert vs. Roowert; and 1.219. Dean vs. Barker:

JUDGSENTS.

SUPERIOR GUERT—CONFASSIONS—Heary E. Seymour vs. Ellis Bennett, \$354.00.

Judges Janeson—Charles Jewell vs. William Baldwin, \$274. 8

MONMOUTH COLLEGE.

of country, and at the junction of two prominent railroads. It has several important manufactories and a number of prosperous business-houses. It is a city, also, of churches, and is enterely innocent of such odious agencies as saloona, grogshops, etc. The most marked feature of the place, however, is the Monmouth College, the annual Commencement-exercises of which have just been concluded.

The Monmouth College was founded about twenty years ago, under the anspices of the United twenty years ago, under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church. It is devoted to education in the sense of physical, intellectual, and Christian culture. And its history is one of uni-

Wednesday, the resident Alamni gave a hanquet to the Senate, Facuity, and friends, which was as sumptaons as it was elegant. It was attended also with such "a feast of reason and flow of soul" as Monmouth has seldom met with.

On Wednesday, at 3 p. m., the Armiversary Address before the Literary Societies was delivered by the Rev. Jonathan Edward, B. D., LL. D., of Peoria, Ill. His esplect was the "Actual and Ideal of the American College." The address was able and scholarly, and was much appreciated. Its conclusion was in substance this: the College is not a mora stery; it is not a Royal Academy or a Smithsonian Institute; it is a training and molding power, and, as such, it is the mightiest in the world.

Thursday was Commencement-Day. The exercises were conducted in Union Hall, which was densely packed throughout. The class graduating numbers forty-five. The following is the programme of exercises:

numbers forty-five. The following is the programme of exercises:
Salutatory—Alice Windiger, Monmouth.
Oration—"Self." S. L. Allison, Monmouth.
Oration—"Self. S. L. Allison, Monmouth.
Oration—"Life in Literature, "Thomas W. Anderson, Waupacca, Wis.
Essay—"Interpreters, "Annie Stoner Barnet, Spring-field, O.
Oration—" People," L. H. Bristol. Viola.
Oration—"Motives to Action," Thomas H. Brown, Crawfordsville. Is.
Oration—"Concursatio Inanis." John Riley Cooper, ouitersville.
Essay - "The Alphabes of Flowers," Anna I. McGaw. fourmouth. Oration "Who Should Be Our Leaders?" Robert J. avidson, Stanwood, ia. Oration "Dagitation," Harvey A. Foster, Kirkwood. Oration "Thought, a Cause," William Frank Graoration—"Voice of History," Charles Burgess Harding. Monmouth.
Essay—" Imagination and Fact," Frances B. Henderson, Monmouth.
Oration—" The Imperialism of Ideas," Nathaniel B.
Hornbeck, Monmouth.
Oration—" Why We Educate," William Craig B. Bid-Kirkwood.
Kirkwood.
The Model Man," Ralph E. Lackey, Dante, "Agnes S. Hopkins, Monmouth.
"Idealism in Religion," J. Mack Love, Oration Included the Solution of Age." M. Elizabeth frwin, Fairbaven. O. Orstion—"Idoal Politics, James H. Logue, North-

field, O. Oration-" A Field for Scholarly Labor," Samuel Oration—"A Field for Scholarly Labor," Samuel Ross Lyons, Sparta. Oration—"Social Induence in Human Progress," Junius a Monteith, Little York. Essay—"Put Ye in the Sickle," Laura L. Graham, Morning Suh, Ja. Oration—"Wanted—Action," William J. McCreary, orning Sun. O. Oration - "As (Used) It Was," J. A. McKirshan, Northwood, O. Oration - 'Nature Not Governed by Chance," Theodere C. McKelvey, Coultersville.

Oration - "Honesty in Politica," John A. Rankia, Biggsville. Essay-"The Gain of Loss," Flora E. McGaw, Biggs-Oration—"Dependence through Belief," Charles E. "What Rules the World?" John A. Robi-Oration—"What Rune and and and and ann. Monnouth.
Oration—"The Iconoclast," Richard E. Sloan, Morn-Calcutta, O. "National Progress," James W. Steen, Oration—"National Progress," James W. Steen, Belfontaine, O. Essay—"American Literature," Elizabeth Scott, Monmouth. The Ideal in Culture," John Wallace, Biggsville, Oration—"Two Practical," George C. Wallace, Monmouth mouth.
Oration—"The Denigrator," Thomas Ross Wallace,
Wyoming, Is.
Essay—"National Characteristics," C. Ella Sterner,
Monmouth.
Valedictory—William J. Fulton, Keokuk, Is.

These exercises were all good, while some of them were gems of composition, and others models of oratory.

E. D. M. THE BOSCOBEL HIGH SCHOOL. exercises of the High School in this city took place to-day, when eight of the students graduated, six of whom were young ladies; and I can say, with-

out fear of contradiction, that a bevy of six handsomer and more intelligent young ladies cannot be The exercises were held in Ruka's Opera-House, which holds about 1, 200 persons, every seat of which was filled, many persons being here from abroad. The city wore its holiday-dress.

The exercises commenced with music, and, after devotional exercises, Miss Laura B. Pepper, one of the handsomest and most accomplished young ladies in Boscobel socilty, read an essay on "Sun-shine and Shadow," which was one of the most scholarly articles I ever heard at a commencemen exercise. The subject was handled in a mann which would have reflected credit upon a graduat which would have reflected credit upon a graduate of any of the leading colleges of the country, and she may well feel proud of the laurels she has won this day. The audience were next treated to an essay on "Electricity," by Miss Kate M. Serles, a majostic beauty, who acquitted herself in a manner showing that she was thoroughly versed in her subject, and a finished scholar. Next we had "Mental Culture," by Miss Aince A. Simpkins, a quiet little blonde, who gave us many valuable hints in that direction. This was followed by an oration, "The Men We Need," by Herbert L. Partridge, who looks forwand to the day when he will subject, and a finished scholar. Next we had "Mental Culture," by Miss Alice A. Simpkins, a quiet little blonde, who gave us many valuable hints in that direction. This was followed by an oration, "The Men We Need," by Herbert L. Partridge, who looks forward to the day when he will sway vast multitudes with his eloquence. Miss Alice Carrier, a tail and queenly brunette, followed with an easay on. "Tears." which subject was treated in a 'tender and beautiful style; her reading was in perfect harmony with the subject, and elicited mach applause. Then came "Past, Present, and Future," an essay by Miss Lillian A. Limbocker, a tail and graceful beauty, whose reading charmed the audience, and could be heard distinctly in all parts of the room; the subject was treated in a manner which showed that the young lady was as tudent of rare ability. "Deeds, Not Words," an essay by Miss Jennie Chandier, a medeat and charming young lady, who, although "last, was not least," was treated in a thorough manner, leaving no doubt upon the minds of all that she was an accomplished scholar. The clossing oration. "Young America." by Fred Carley, was delivered in manner showing that one day he would be able to cope with the ablest debaters.

Prof. John Brindly was then presented with a valuable present by the graduating class, after which he made a short but eloquent address to the graduates. The Professor is a young man in years, but old in knowledge; he is a graduate of one of the leading colleges, and has fully demonstrated, during the time he has been at the head of the schools of this city, that he is fully competent for the position, for the schools have never been in a more flourieshing condition than now. The school of this city is rated as one of the best High Schools in the State. The teachers in all the departments of the school are above the average of teachers, being not only finished scholars, but accomplished ladies, so that they not only train the sthools of this city, that they not only train the schools of the country

OLIVET COLLEGE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., June 23. - The commencement

exercises of the Olivet College closed on Wednesday. The exhibition was of much interest. The Drury Prize was awarded to J. T. Bianchard, of Battle Creek,—topic, "Regulus to the Roman Senate; and to G. F. Parsons, of Watervliet,—subject, "Tonssaint L'Ouverture." The Annual Address was delivered by the Rev. Richard Cordley, of Plint, —subject, "Patience as an Essential Element of Culture." The orations by the gradu-Element of Culture." The orations by the graduating class were of a high order. The Latin oration, by J. N. Miles, was followed by "Forgotten," by Darius Buell; "The Might of Institutions," by G. M. Ely; "Mathematics of Nature," by J. N. Niles; "The Italian Philosopher Galileo," by Mr. Dean; "Causes for Unoelief," by the Rev. C. A. Beckwith, of Brewer, Me. Essays were read upon "The Anti-Christian View of a Future State, by Miss Alice Topping; "Dr. Livingstone," by Miss E. C. Lewis; "Discipline of Religious Doubts," by Miss Lizzie McCotter. The vacancies on the Board of Trustees were filled, and John S. Sewell, of Dartmonth Collego, was chosen Principal of the Frephratory Departmiled, and John S. Sewell, of Dartmonth College, was chosen Principal of the Preparatory Department. The resignation of Miss H. S. Storke, Principal of the Ladies' Department, was accepted. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon-Prof. Henry M. Goodwin, of Olivet College, and the Rev. George D. Baker.

INCOMPETENCY. New Oalbans, June 25.—Gen. George A. Sherl-dan, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, visited Feliciana rarish to examine the complaints visited Februan Farian to examine the complaints of Dula and Chapman, who report themselves bull-dozed away from there. Gen. Sheriden concluded they might safely return to their homes, but they decline to do so. They requested that deputies be appointed to do their work as Postmasters. The charge against them is incompetency. Sheridan will recommend their removal.

THE REGATTA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicaso, June 23.—Can you give the position of the home stake-boat in the Ina-Frolic yacht-race,—the one in which the Frolic claimed the race over the Ina because the Ina rounded the stakeboat on the wrong side? Was it close to the Govboat on the wrong side? was it cose to the dovernment pier or near the breakwater, and were the yacks in the above race south of Twenty-second street in any of their tacks? By answering the above you will oblige a READER OF THE TRIBURE. which was the home stage. The junges trig lay at the end of the breakwater, and a yacht with her fag up lay a short distance south. It was contended by the Ina that the trig was the home bost, while the decision was that the yacht was the stake. The una left it on the port hand and the Frolic on the slarboard hand. The course was southeast from the south end of the breakwater, and consequently both yachts were south of Twenty-second street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.

Prof. Tice's tornade, and the subsequent showers which followed it at momentary intervals until midnight, played havoc with the inauguration of the second week of the garen concerts last evening. The high wind at noon not only took the liberty of removing three-fourths of the fencing of the outdoor park, but also sent some of the tables over to the railroad-track, and mixed the others no over to the railroad-track, and mixed the others up in such promiscuous fashion that the garden looked as if it had been on a colossal spree. In addition to this a heavy from shutter started on a trip for the

as if it had been on a colossal spree. In addition to this a heavy iron shutter started on a trip for the lake in polks schnell time, struck one of the windows on the roof, shattered it, and let in a flood of water which drenched the 25-cent promensed. The damage, however, was not so great but that it will be repaired to-day, so that Mendelssohn may count on a handsome reception this evening.

There were many courageous souls full of music in attendance last evening, and they were richly repaid. The first part included the peculiarly German overture to Kreutzer's 'Night in Grenada''; Strauss' irresistible polkas, 'The Devil's Darsing-Needle' and the 'Jocus', the 'Cujora Animam, 'from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' the theme taken as a solo for cornet by Mr. F. Dietz, not only with admirably smooth tone, but also with the expression and finish due to one of Rossini's best solos; and the L'Arlesienne suite of the French composer Bizet. The latter number, however, had to be cut short, as the showers pouring upon the roof of the building made it inaudiole in the softer passages. The remaining numbers were Schumann's fanciful set of Oriental pictures, the 'Bilder aus Osten'; selections from 'The Flying Dutchman'; that old standuy, the 'Coronation March,' from 'The Prophet'; the 'Bilder aus Osten'; selections from 'The Flying Dutchman'; that old standuy, the 'Coronation March,' from 'The Prophet'; the 'Bilder aus Osten'; selections from 'The Flying Dutchman' has considered the elements and came off successful.

This evening will be the Mendelssohn night, the

an "music, which desent the season night, the orders of successful.

This evening will be the Mendelsson night, the programme for which is as follows: programme for which is

1. Cornelius March.
2. Overture to Melusine.
3. Quartette for horns.
4. Concertu for planto, No. 1, in G minor.
4r. Liebling.
5. Symphony in A minor (Socioth).
6. Music to Midsummer Night's Dream.

HAVERLY'S.

At this theatre there was presented last evening a fair average specimen of the Bowery drams, on the whole acted in a very inferior manner. The hero of this blood-and-thunder play is personated hero of this blood-and-tunder play is personated by Mr. John Thompson, who unblashingly pro-claims himself to be the "most versatile artist living." Some of his "protean" imitations bear as much resemblance to their originals as a dis-mond from Alaska does to the gem from Golconda. The plot of the play, if it is worthy of being so dignified, is vastly improbable, and many of the attnations almost impossible in real life.

THE ADELPHI. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as performed by the Slavin combination and the Georgis Cabin Singers, who do the singing and assist in making up the tableaux, was given for the first time last evening. More attention was paid to the setting and the general scenic effect than to the acting, which was of a very ordinary character. There are two or three good voices in the Cabin Singers, and the concerted songs were rendered quite effectually.

THE CIRCUS. Lowande's Brazilian Circus, without the adverto open yesterday on the Lake-Front Park. The storm seriously damaged the canvas, flooded the ring, and prevented any performance. The man agers hope to give two performances to-day and to

MARINE NEWS

WELLAND CANAL. BUTTALO, N. Y., June 25. - Vessels passin Welland Canal the last forty-eight hours: Welland Canal the last forty-eight hours:
Westward—Props Lowell, Ogdensburg to Toledo; Scotia and Europe, St. Catherines to Toledo;
Acadia, Hamilton to Toledo; Hayes, Ogdensburg
to Buffalo; barks Cormorant, Charlotte to Toledo;
Shandon, Collins Bay to Bay City; sobrs Victor,
Kingston to Bay City; Antelope, Port Dalhousie
to Bay City; Nellie Wilder, Charlotte to Milwan-

propeners set out with wheat and corn for the same port. Prop Philadelphia, corn and oats to Eric. In the afternoon, schr Dundee, wheat to Kingston at 5c, and schr Arabis, corn, and Lady Dufferin, barley, to do. Capacity of the day, 31,000 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, 18,000 bu oats, and 33,000 bu barley.

BRIDGEPORT, June 25.—Arrived—Midgle, Otta-wa, 5,000 bu corn, 1,100 bs seeds; Mayflower, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn, 20 bris flour; Champion, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Omaha, Morris, 5,000 b Lasaile, e, 000 on corn., Omana, Morris, 5, 000 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats; Orion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 1,210 bris flour. Cleared-Hidore, Lasaile and Henry, 16,980 ft lumber, 16,000 shingles; prop City of Henry, Morris, Seneca, and Henry, 35,424 ft lumber, 155,000 shingles.

THE BUFFALO MEETING. The vessel-owners will meet next Tuesday, pur-suant to adjournment, and conclude the arrangements for organizing an Association. There will be delegates from every large port on the lakes and the Convention promises to be even more im-portant than any held yet.—Buffalo Courier, 23d. ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 25. - Arrivals-Prop Sparta;

echr Alva Bradley.

Departures—Props Lake Erie, E. B. Hall,
Sparta; schrs F. L. Danforth, J. C. Harrison,
Alva Bradley, Dauntless, Mary. MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Johe 25.—Charters, schr Hattle L.
Johnson, to Buffalo, 2, 600 bu wheat at 2c; schr
Typo, 19,000 bu wheat to Kingston, and Nerada,
18,000 bu wheat to the same port, both at 5c.

ARRIVAL OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

The revenue cutter Andrew Johnson arrived here
yesterday afternuon, about 3 o'clock, and now lies at anchor in the lake basin. Upon ber return to Milwaukee she will go into Wolfe & Davidson's iry-dock to have her bottom examined. NAVIGATION NOTES.
CHICAGO.—Caps. Myers has left the excursiteamer John Sherman, and Capt. Ecbinson.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearance for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last

The following were the arrivals and clearance for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night;

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Corons, St. Joe, sundries; Chicago, Manitewoe, sundries; Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; props Empire, Ogdensburg, sundries; Messenger, Benton, Histor, sundries; Skylark, St. Joe, sundries; Forrage, Buffalo, sundries; Bismarck, Marinette, towing: Vandervill, Ruffalo, sundries; Bentarie, Pilot, Muskegon, lumber; City of Chicago, Alpena, lumber; D. A. Weils, Buffalo, soal; Rouse Simmons, Maskegon, lumber; Derryport, bark; Gidlator, Muskegon, lumber; Arrival, Control, Markegon, lumber; Arrival, Control, C. L. Johnstons, Muskegon, lumber; Harris, Mellad, Coai; Leo, Grand Haven, lumber; Adratic, Mellad, Coai; J. E. Gilmore, Cleveland, coai; Lumber; Grend Haven, lumber; Grand, Coai; J. E. Gilmore, Cleveland, coai; Lumber; Grand, Menominee, lember; G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber; William Crosttwaite, Marinette, lumber; Elm City, Ludington, radirond ties; Grantham, Goderich, sait; Giad Tidings, Manistee, lumber; A. P. Nichola, Manistee, lumber; Menekaunce, Marinette, lumber; E. S. Rodhson, Marinette, Imber; P. S. Rodhson, Marinette, Imber; P. S. Rodhson, Marinette, Dark; Ciras, Jackson Port, lumber; P. Rentwater, Dark; Ciras, Jackson Port, lumber; Dr. Rentwater, Dark; Ciras, Jackson Port, lumber; P. Rentwater, Dark; Ciras, Jackson Port, lumber; Dr. Rentwater, Dark; Ciras, Jackson Fort, Lumber; Bron, Marinette, Sundries; Schr J. B. Weiland, Manistee, sundries; schr J. B. Weiland, Manistee, sundries; schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, sundries; schr J. B. Weiland, Manistee, sundrie

WHISKY.

An Interesting Contribution to Wisco Political Literature---How Marshal Ham-liton Attempted to Set Up a Job on Matt Carpenter and "Boss" Keyes. From Our Own Correspondent. WASEINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The secret his-

tory of the Wisconsin whisky-prosecutions has never been fully written. The Congressional in-vestigation of two years ago brought many of the facts to light, but the letter which follows was not produced at the investigation, and has never before been published. It shows that Charles S. Hamil-ton, United States Marshal, was one of the original movers in the investigation and prosecutions. Whether Mr. Hamilton was instigated by political malice, is a question which he can settle with his political opponents. The latter have certainly triumphed over him, and have driven him from his Marshalship. The letter blow, which explains itself, is an interesting contribution to the political literature of Wisconsin:

literature of Wisconsin:

Office of United States Marshal, Eastern Distract of Wisconsin, Milwaurre, March 15, 1876.—The Hon. Bluford Wilson, Scholor Treusury—Mt Drar Sin: As I reported to you, so I did, to wit: Came home through Canada, and had a long talk with the former Revenue-Agent, S. J. Conkin. He is charged full with information sat to whisky-frauds here and in New Orleans, at which latter city he was Supervisor of Internal Revenue for three years. He is implicated both there and here, but is entirely willing to expose all, even himself, rather than be an exile.—provided he can be protected. He is afraid of an indictinent at New Orleans, and will not return here until he knows he will be safe from it. Will you allow me to suggest that inquiry be made as to any prospect of indictment there; and, if there be none we can have his testimony here first, which will convict E. W. Keyes, Chairman of our State Central Committee, and D. W. Munn, ex-Supervisor of Insternal Revenue at Chicago. Those two men I regard it of the greatest importance to reach. In a letter received from Conklin yesterday, he says:

"The District Attorney at New Orleans must be

be Beilhoi; barks Cormorant, Charlotte to Toledo, Shandon, Collins Bay to Bay City; charlot very Very Very New York, Shandon, Collins Bay to Bay City; charlotte to Milwankee; St. Andrews and Starling, Toronto to Black, River; Kirc, St. Catherines to Black River; Mary, Roy to Toronto; Skylark and W. H. Osles, Optionshurg to Cheveland; J. N. Carter, Kingston to Clereland; Beverleigh, Charlotte to Toledo; steam Bay to Quobec; Canada, Chicage to The Bay to Quobec; Canada, Chicage to Thorald; schrs Lively, Detroit to Cowago; Emma, Black River to Brockville; A. Mair, Bay Chicage, Good tons, at Goc; Carlinford, coal to Chicago, Good tons, at Goc; Carlinford, coal to Milwankee, 870 (Los, Soc); J. S. Richards, coal to Toledo, Good tons, at Goc; Carlinford, coal to Milwankee, 870 (Los, Soc); J. S. Richards, coal to Toledo, Good ton, at Goc; Carlinford, coal to Milwankee, 870 (Los, Soc); J. S. Richards, coal to Toledo, Good ton, at Goc; Carlinford, coal to Milwankee, 870 (Los, Soc); J. S. Richards, coal to Toledo, Good ton, at Goc; Carlinford, coal to Milwankee, 870 (Los, Soc); J. S. Richards, coal to Toledo, Good ton, at Goc; Carlinford, Coal to Milwankee, 870 (Los, Soc); J. S. Richards, Coal to Toledo, Good ton, Mary Jarecki and consort, Mary Jarecki and cons

Night-Photographs.

The business of taking photographs at night is said to be gaining popularity in London. The Manufacturer and Builder states that the new process is patronized by people on their way home from dinner or the opera. A son of the editor of that paper is practically engaged in the business, which is scarcely likely to find much favor except in a foggy climate. The method might be useful, however, even here, when photographs for engravings have to be made in haste on cloudy days.

Snuff or dust of any kind, and strong, caustic, or poisonous solutions aggravate catarrh and drive it to the lungs. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh by its mild, soothing, cleans ing, and healing properties. Each package pre-pares one pint of the remedy ready for use, and osts only 50 cents. Sold by druggests.

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Wednesday and Saturday Matiness. General Admis-tion, 25c. Reserves Seats, 50c. Night prices as usual. Monday, July 2—Benefit of BILLY DAVIS. BASE BALL.

Chicago vs. St. Louis. Tuesday, June 26, Thursday, June 28. Game called at 3:45 prompt.

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FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between Frant E. Brookman and Richard Josaphat has this day bee dissolved by sutual consent, Mr. R. Josaphat reftring The business will be carried on by Mr. F. E. Brookman under the old arm name of the relation of the consensation of the consensati CHICAGO, June 23, 77. FRANK E. BROOKMAN. DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Egbert C. Cook and Frank H.
Peshody, under the firm name and style of Egbert
Cook & Co., is this day dissolved to immension of the concook of Co., is this day dissolved to immension all the
liabilities of the late firm. The business will be continued under the firm name and style of FRANK H.
PEABODY & CO., 10 and 12 Madison-st.
EGBERT C. COOK,
FRANK H. PEABODY. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between Samuel Friedman and Charles Bachrach under the style of FRIEDMAN & BACHRACH, has this day been dissolved by mutual agreement. Charles Bachrach retains the business in Eigin, Lincoln, Ill., and Red Wing, Minu.; Samuel Friedman will continue the manufacturing in Chicago and the business in Winona, Rochester, Minn., and Wilmington, Ill. All outstanding debts due the firm will be collected by the respective parties succeeding the firm at the different places.

MEDICAL.

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For programme, address Prof. GRORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer, New Haven, Conn.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN EXPLANATION OF REPERENCE MARKS. - Saturday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depots.

. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of otel cars west of Chicago.

a-Depot corner of Well and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

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KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handons-st. Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex. *12:30 p. m. *3:40 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield Ex. *0:00 a. m. *8:00 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield & Texas | 9:00 a. m. *8:00 p. m. Pekin and Pooris Fast Express *0:00 a. m. *3:40 p. m. Peoria Express *12:30 p. m. *3:40 p. m. Peoria Express *12:30 p. m. *3:40 p. m. Peoria Express *0:00 p. m. *3:40 p. m. Chicago & Paducah H. R. Ex. *9:00 a. m. *8:00 p. m. Streator, Lacon, Wash ton Ex. *12:30 p. m. *3:40 p. m. Joilet & Dwight Accommodat n. *5:00 p. m. *9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILBOAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot. Leave. | Arriva. Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ash
land through Night Express.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnespolis are good either via Madison and Prairie
du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winoua.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randelph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, So Clark-st., and at depots.

Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 7:23 a. m. 7:45 p.m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 4:15 p.m. 10:40 a. m.
Bockfrd, D'buque, &Sloux City 9:30 a. m. 7:45 a. m.
Bockfrd, D'buque, &Sloux City 9:30 a. m. 7:40 a. m.
Bockfrd, D'buque, &Sloux City 9:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m.
Pacific Express for Osnaha and
Kansas City 1:20 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 8:40 p. m.
Pacific Right Express for Omaha, Kansas City 1:20 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m. MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hojes Leave. Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. frains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

KANKAKEE LINE from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st. Depart. Arrive CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

Prous Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll sta.

Depart. Arrive.

Ind nap'its & Cinef nati Day Ex 8:40 a. m. 8:10 a. m.

10d napolis & Cinefa. Night Ex 8:00 p. m. 7:38 a. m. LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Milvaukee and all West Shore poets.

Baily, Sanday excepted.

Saturday's bost don't go until.

Friday morning's bost goes through to Ahaapee.

For Grand Haven, Grend Rapids, and Mindson, Daily, Sunday excepted.

For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday.

For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday.

For St. Joseph Delly at to a m., Sunday serventil 11:30 p. m.

The Green Ray, Emerging the form of harve until 11:30 p. m.

For Green Ray, Emerging the Friday.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

24,000, 45 by 198 feet on the south side of Mon-ne street, 180 feet east of Fifth avenue.

Ex-Gov. Packard, of Louislana, who has been sojourning in Chicago, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, for a week or more, has gone on a trip through Minnesota and Iowa to visit old friends.

The many friends of Judge Buckner S. Morris ill be pleased to learn that the crisis of his illness is past, and that he is rapidly convalescing. He was able to sit up a portion of the time yesterday. The members of the Labor League were to have held a meeting at Maskell's Hall last night for the transaction of business, but there being no quorum present the meeting was not even called to

The West Division Railway Company car-shops are running ninety men at present. They have twenty new cars on the stocks and about as many old ones are repairing. Hereafter they will manufacture all their own cars.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manaese, opticisn, 88 Madison atreet (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 80 degrees; 10 a. m., 78; 12 m., 76; 3 p. m., 69; 8 p. m., 69. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29, 85; 8 p. m., 29, 74.

Miss Sweet, the newly appointed Pension Agent for the consolidated agencies for the State of Illi-nois, will be required to give an official bond for 1250, 000. She will have no trouble in obtaining it, and will probably retain the old signers. Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests on William T. Hamilton, who was accidentally frowned in the lake off Lincoln Park; and upon thice Houston, who committed suicide by an extra one of Indahaum. Verdicts in accordance with the acts were rendered in each case.

Willie Grant, 5 years of age, residing at No. 754
Vest Twenty-second street, while fooling with an
ld revolver last evening, accidentally shot himsif in the right breast. Fortunately the weapon
as loaded with buckshot only, and Dr. Malian,
ho attended him, thinks he will recover.

Charles H. Reed, attorney for J. H. Hildreth in the mandamus case against the City Council, yes-terday served notice on Corporation-Attorney Bon-field that Judge Rogers would be ready to hear an argument in the case Saturday morning, when it Yesterday afternoon, Christopher Kleifurth, Stycars of age, and residing at No. 660 Archer avenue, attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself three times on the left wrist. He was attended by D. Bidwell, who says he will recover. No cause can be assigned for the attempt, unless it be old age and a general decline.

A little 7-year-old named Mary Dempsey, the residence of whose parents is at present unknown, was missing, yesterday afternoon, and after a search ahout the premises of the Catholic school on Paulina street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, where she attended, the body was found drowned in a privy vault. An inquest will be held to-day.

be held to-day.

The 102d anniversary of the establishment of colored Masonry was celebrated last evening in Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. The evening's entertainment, which was conducted under the auspices of North Star Lodge No. 1. included some speeches, a display of tableaux representing scenes in the history of Masonry, a supper, and a dance. Messrs. R. E. Moore and W. L. Darrow made short addresses, and Mr. H. M. Hanceck contributed a paper on the

The Committee of the lot-owners and the Board of Managers of Rosehill Cemetery will meet Marvin H. Hughitt, of the Northwestern Railway, at 10:30 o'clock this morning to confer with him in regard to building a depot near the cemetery-gate, and to remove the sidings to the east side of the depot, in case one is built, the vacant space between it and the cemetery-fence to be transformed into a lawn. The railroad company accur willing and eager to do inything that will conserve to the interests of, the public and lot-owners, and hence no difference of pointon is anticipated.

out of deference to the cars of sur

ing dwellers and the masterly inactivity of the rainsheltered policeman of that beat, either close the
windows that open into the alley at the rear of the
hall, or lower the tones of their rehearsal
voices. The force of the above remarks
will be seen when it is understood that shortly before 10 o'clock last night the
still night air was rent with a piercing cry of
"Help!" uttered in that key which only a female
in distress can reach. This was followed by
"Murder!" in a voice of the power and sweetness
of that of a hearty bull-calf. The passers on
adjoining streets stopped despite the drizzling rain; the policeman changed his standing posture from one foot to the other.
The cries were repeated, and again after
a brief interval were heard once more with the
added cry of "Police." The policeman aforcasidwas of that unausai intelligence which makes it
clear that when "Police." The policeman aforcasidwas of that unausai intelligence which makes it
clear that when "Police." It called a policeman is
wanted. A score of Dearborn street listeners had
by this time made a dash down the alley through
the mid and stopped where the cries were supposed to arise. The policeman, too, two minutes
behind, and too late to be of any assistance were
any assistance needed, came up oreathing. No
mangled remains nor persons in the last throas of a
violent death were found, and the rones of a
violent death were found, and the rones of a
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a violent death were found, and the rones of
a violent death were found, and
their papers be submitted to he pound-rates or second-class matter. There being some papers thrown
out as second-class they protested, and asked that
other paper

and if there is no chance of her recovery she will be taken to the County Court, there to be sent to some private asylum.

**Palmer House—Gen E. F. Green. Oakland. Cal. G. A. Smith, Milwankeet A. G. Hogan. St. Joules. Scharof J. E. McDonald. Indianapolis. H. Parker, Colorado; J. S. Sater. Circhmati, Mr. T. Poolittle, Destroy, J. S. Sater. Circhmati, Mr. T. Poolittle, Destroy, J. S. Sater. Circhmati, Mr. S. Cardell, Philosophia, Mr. T. Parker, Booth, Mr. T. W. Lee, Muscather, J. S. Seard, Bloomington: Nathan Churchill and W. L. Graves, New York; Henry Jackson, Glasgow; the Hon. J. H. Shaffer, Kankakee; H. J. Gourley, Pittsburg. Tremont House—The Hon, John H. Oberly, Calro; the Hon. William Lathrop, Noncommunity of the Hon. S. F. Cary, Cinchnati; P. C. Lin, Farker, Belott; W. P. Halliday, Cairo. ... Stermal House—The Hon. Isaac Stephenson, Marinette; Capt. W. O'Connell, U. S. A.; the Hon. Edward Breitung, Negannec; the Hon. Jacob Howe, Rochester, N. Y.; R. P. Battles, Rockford; G. Rochester, N. Y.; R. P. Battles, Rockford; G. Mas., Terry, New York; F. P. Battles, Rockford; G. Mas., Terry, New York; F. P. Battles, Rockford; G. Mas., Terry, New York; F. P. Battles, Rockford; G. Mas., Terry, New York; F. P. Battles, Rockford; G. Mas., Terry, New York; G. C. Kimball, Grand Rapids; A. Grand Brater, Ashburst, Philadelphia, Ps., J. M. McDonald, New York; J. Holms, A. Abbey, Oshkosh; J. M. McDonald, New York; J. Hobey, Oshkosh; J. M. McDonald, New York; J. Holber, Montania, M. McDonald, Ne

ST. JOHN.

The meeting to devise ways and means for the relief of the St. John sufferers, in accordance with the call issued by Mayor Heath, was held yesterain, no doubt, had a tendency to keep away many n the cause by being present. As it was, th meeting was made up of such prominent gentle-men as Mayor Heath, Henry W. King, Wirt Dexter, D. B. Fisk, Ald. Rosenberg, Henry Leopold, George H. Barbier, J. A. Farwell, the Rev. J. Munro Gibson, the Rev. W. H. Daniels,

Dexier, D. B. Fisk. Ald. Rosenberg, Henry Leopold, George H. Barbier, J. A. Farwell, the Rev. J. Munro Gibson, the Rev. W. H. Daniels, William Richardson, and others.

Mr. Wirt Dexter called the meeting to order, and moved to organize by calling Mayor Heath to the chair. The motion was carried.

MAYOR HEATH
stated the object of the meeting and said the principal thing to do was to appoint committees to receive subscriptions. He had already received some \$175, and believed, when a committee of responsible citizens should have been appointed, there would be no backwardness in the responses.

Mr. Henry W. King said there was little need to dwell upon the necessity for Chicago's doing something in aid of St. John's sufferers. It seemed the rule that those who had suffered most were just the ones to succor most, which was cumphatically true of Chicago. He moved that Mayor Heath said he would announce the committees afterward.

MR. D. B. FISK
thought the \$10,000 which St. John had contributed to Chicago in her hour of need should now be returned with interest. He did not understand that there was any good and sufficient reason way the Relief & Aid Society should not move in this matter and see that St. John's kindness was repaid.

Mr. Fisk intimated that an opinion from Mr. Dexter on this point would be acceptable.

Mr. Dexter said the money contributed to Chicago should be held strictly for the purposes for which it was given. He thought that to return this money would be establishing a bad precedent, the result of which, if carried out, nobody could foresee. His idea was, that the citizens of Chicago should give their own money, submit even to hardships and inconveniences, if need be, and not give somebody's else money. He was willing to go down into his own pocket for the relief of the sufferers, and he knew that this sentiment largely pervaded the community. While the citizens of Chicago where generous and sympathetic, let them be just and exact in the execution of the trust committed to them.

Mr. Fisk wanted to

tribute as largely of his means as possible.

Mr. Richardson said he had entertained views
quite similar to those held by Mr. Fisk, but the
explanation of the matter was perfectly satisfactory, and he was now in favor of private subscriptions,
The Rev. Dr. Gibson was gratified at the turn

The Rev. Dr. Gibson was gratified at the turn things had taken. He hadnot liked the idea of returning the money, as if it was a mere debt to be paid back with interest, but he was pleased to see that it had been put in the light of a free-will offering on Chicago's part.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE COMMITTEES

appointed by the Mayor, with the aid of several of the gentlemen who were present at the meeting, are as follows:

Manufacturers—E. T. Crane, Peter Schuttler, Harley

are as follows:

Many facturers—R. T. Crane, Peter Schuttler, Harley
Bradley—John B. Drake, A. Hulbert, Henry Pulling.

Brevers and Distillers—H. H. Shufeldt, Conrad Selp.
L. C. Huck.

Capitalists—J. A. Tyrrell, Henry Corwith, Elias
Greenebaum.

Bankers—John DeKoven, Sol A. Smith, John C.
Halles.

James.

James.

ames.

Lumbermen—T. W. Harvey, John Borland. A. G. an Schaick.

Dry Goods—L. Z. Leiter, C. B. Farwell, Charles Books and Shoes-M. D. Wells, Mr. Oakley, Rudolph senthal. Nothing-Max A. Meyer, C. P. Kellogg, Henry Leopold.
Hals, Caps. and Millinery—D. B. Fisk, Edson Keith,
N. O. Williams.
Hardware and Iron—W. G. Hibbard, Mr. Horton, T. M. Jones.

Gracers—O. S. A. Sprague, F. D. Gray, H. C. Durand.

Drugs, Paints, and Oils—R. W. Blatchford, Henry W. Fuller, Mr. King. of Tolman & King.

Lau—E. B. McCegg, Robert Lincoln, Wirt Dexter.

Mayor Heath desires it understood that persons not found in their places of business when called upon by the Committees can leave their contributions with him in the City-Hall.

thons with him in the chy-rian.

A meeting of Masons was held in Oriental Lodge Hall on LaSalle street, last evening, to take action with reference to relieving the distressed brethren burned out by the St. John fire. R. W. D. D. G. M. O'Neil presided. After some discussion it was decided to send \$1.000, and to request the Grand Master to draw his warrint on the Grand Treasurer for \$250, —to be taken from the charity fund. Another meeting will be held in Oriental Hall this evening, at which all the officers of Masonic Lodges, Chapters, etc., in the city are requested to be present, as subscriptions are to be then called for in order that the money may be forwarded as soon as possible. then called for in order that the money may be forwarded as soon as possible.

The Board-of-Trade Committee on St. John Relief sent \$5.500 to the Mayor of the affilieted city Saturday afternoof. The following dispatch was read on Change yesterday morning in reply:

St. John N. B. June 23, 1877. +70 W. Richardson, Chairman: The Board of Frade will accept our most heartfeit thanks for your contributions.

About \$500 has been raised since. When this amount reaches \$1,000 it will be sent.

The contributions at the Stock-Yards for the relief of the St. John sufferers amounts to \$1,700. It will be put into provisions, which will be forwarded at once.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE DOME.

The County Board held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. President Hoiden in the chair, and present all the members except Cleary

After the reading of the minutes, a communication from William McNeil was read, stating that he had had a bid prepared for the construction of the Court-House dome, but he had omitted to present it, not being aware that bids were to have been opened last Friday. He asked permission to figure on the work. Mr. Fitzgerald did not want any more figuring on the work; there had been enough figuring aircady. The bids had already been opened and the figures

The one has already seen opened and the Eguires published.

Mr. Schmidt thought that the Board ought to have the plans and specifications before it before awarding the contract to anybody. The members were not posted in this respect, and they could not act intelligently until they were. The difference in the figures presented in the bids showed a crookedness somewhere. in the figures presented in the bids showed a crookedness somewhere.

Mr. Fitzgerald desired to have the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Schmidt thought every contractor ought to have a chance to figure on the work.

Mr. Bradley moyed that the plans and specifications be placed on file, that the bids be recommitted, and that new bids be advertised for.

Mr. Schmidt offered as an amendment that the whole matter be temporarily laid on the table until the report of the Committee was heard.

This motion prevailed.

A COMMUNICATION FROM ARCHITECT BOAN was read recommending that the contractor be al-

subject.
Mr. Schmidt spoke in favor of the planking.
The county, he said, would be responsible for any necks broken in the construction of the work.
Mr. Fitzgerald understood that the contractor should do the planking. He was not in favor of

the county going to any great expense for the benefit of any contractor.

The Chair stated that the county was responsible for this works. for this work.

The communication was finally referred to the
Joint Committee on Buildings and Service.

Joint Committee on Buildings and Service.

ESTIMATES, ETC.

An estimate from William McNell & Son, calling for the sum of \$22, 700, was referred to the Joint Committee.

An estimate from P. J. Sexton for \$18,705 was also referred to the Joint Committee on Buildings also referred to the said Service.

A number of minor bills for county work were presented and referred.

Mr. Schmidt wanted to know why the Finance Committee had not reported on the Coroner's bill; he needed the money, and he thought the Committee ought to take the matter into consideration at

once.

The Committee on Charities reported bills from various contractors for the furnishing of supplies to the County Asylum and Poor-House for the June requisition to the amount of \$2,770.15, and recommended the payment thereof. The bills were critical paid ordered paid.

An estimate from N. C. Hinsdale, amounting to \$31,200, for granite on his contract, was allowed upon recommendation of the Joint Committee on \$31, 200, for granite on his contract, was allowed upon recommendation of the Joint Committee on Buildines and Service.

Mr. Fitzgerald, in explaining his vote, said there was such a thing as being too near right in doing his duty. If he had been doing that thing on the start he would not have allowed Mr. Hinsdale to put in \$75,000 worth of granite the first year when the county could not use more than \$25,000. He thought the architect was to blame for this; it kept other contractors out of getting their money who had actually put work and material into the building. He voted no.

The same Committee recommended the payment of a number of bills and estimates, which led to a motion that the report be divided, and afterward another that the whole report be recommitted, which was carried.

Mr. McCaffrey offered a resolution to the effect that the Board find another room for the Grand Jury, as the room occupied at present was not suitable. Adopted.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the architect be instructed to place on file the plans and specifications of the improvements on the Court-House dome. Carried.

MR. SENNE

MR. SENNE
offered elengthy preamble and resolution, stating
the expenses for running the county in detail during several years last past, and asking that a committee be appointed to find out the reason for the
increase of the later years over the earlier.
On motion, the resolution was passed, and a
special committee was appointed for its consideration. eration.
On motion of Mr. Hoffman, it was decided to advertise in the daily papers for proposals for furnishing coal for the county buildings through the nishing coal for the county outlings through the Committee on Service. Carried. John Comiskey, the Clerk of the Board, was allowed to make out a new order for his last month's pay, as he stated that he had lost the proper one.

The Board adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

PROHIBITING THE USE OF HEAVY TEAMS. Following is the text of the opinion recently given by Assistant Corporation-Counsel Adams, to the effect that the Council could not prohibit the

the effect that the Council could not prohibit the driving of heavy teams over Michigan avenue:

John L. Thompson, Esq., Chairman Judiciary Committee—Dean Sir: At your request I have examined the following question, and herewith submit my views in relation to it:

"Can the city, under existing laws, exclude heavily loaded vehicles from Michigan avenue?

"The street inquired about, from Madison street to Egan avenue, was established as follows: From Madison to Twelfth, dedication by subdivision of Canal Trustees; from Tweithth to Twenty-second, by condemnation; Twenty-second to Thirty-first, by dedication by Canal Trustees and subsequent widening by condemnation; Thirty-first street to Douglas avenue, partly by dedication and partly by condemnation. condemnation.

'It is not material to inquire whether the city holds the fee in the street by virtue of the condemnation proceedings and dedications referred to, or simply owns and controls the casements for the use of the public, as in either case the avenue can be used and controlled by the city only as a

the use of the public, as in either case the avenue can be used and controlled by the city only as a public street.

"A street within the territorial limits of a municipal corporation is for the use of the public at large, and is as much a highway as are rivers, railroads, canals, or public roads. [2 Dillon on Corporations, 541.] The fundamental idea of a street is not only that it is public, but public for all purposes of free and unobstructed travel. [Bed.] In a case where it appeared that lands in the City of Alton, fronting on the Mississippi River, were dedicated by plat for certain specified public uses, the Supreme Court says: "Whatever title to these grounds may be vested in the city, she has not the anqualified control and disposition of them. They were dedicated to the public for particular purposes, and only for such purpose can they be rightfully used. For those purposes the city may improve and control them, and adopt all needful rules and regulations for their management and use; but she cannot alien or otherwise dispose of them for her own exclusive benefit, nor are they subject to the payment of her debts. At most she can but hold them in trust for the benefit of the public. The right to the use of the property is not limited exclusively to the citizens of Alton, but the citizens of the State generally have an equal right with them in the appropriate enjoyment of the dedication." (City of Alton vs. Illinois Transportation Company, 12 Ill., 38.]

"The fundamental idea of a street being that it severy person's, to use it for the purpose of travel, the right of passage cannot be abridged or denied by the municipal anthorities. [Beil vs. Foutch, 21 Iowa, 112, 131; Barrett vs. Brooks, Bed 144.]

"An ordinance which would operate as a total exclusion of the right of the citizen to passover the street of the city with bule leaded wareness and the street of the city with bule leaded wareness.

21 Iowa, 119, 131; Barrett vs. Brooks, Toed 144.]

"An ordinance which would operate as a total exclusion of the right of the citizen to pass over the streets of the city with his loaded wagons and teams, would be unreasonable and void as against common right. [Nach vs Augusta, 5 Ga., 546.]

"I have seen a suggestion in one of the daily papers, purporting to come from a member of the Bar, that the right of the unbile to pass over the streets with heavily-loaded wagons may be condemned. I cannot accede to this proposition. The easement is a public one, and I know of no law authorizing the condemnation of such public right or ensement. Statutes authoring the condemnation of private property for public use have manifestly no application in such a case.

"Such being my view of the law, I am of opinion that the city has not the power to exclude heavily-laden wagons from the streets. Respectfully,

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST MINISTERS. ar weekly meeting of the Methodist pastors was held yesterday morning in the confernce-room on Washington street. After the usual levotional exercises, a series of resolutions on the leath of Father Leonard were presented by the Rev. E. M. Boring and unanimously adopted. Dr. Hitchcock said that it bad been customary or the meeting to make some report to the Confer ence on the work of the Seamen's Bethel. He thought it might be necessary to appoint a commit-tee to confer with the Seamen's Aid Society on the uestion of consolidation of the two. He noted

tee to confer with the Seamen's Aid Society on the question of consolidation of the two. He noted also that Father Leonard had put considerable of his own money into the Bethel, and that building had been sold under a mortgage. He moved a committee of five to look into the whole matter, and to report from time to time. Carried, and the following Committee appointed: Dr. Hitchcock, W. F. Stewart, E. M.; Boring, A. R. Scranton, and Grant Goodrich.

The Rev. Mr. Leonard, a Presbyterian clergyman of Cincinnati, brother of the deceased Father Leonard, was introduced, and spoke of his brother's work on the Mariners' Temple.

Mr. Frankland, of the Bethel, added some facts about the business aspect of the case. His conclusions were that would be impossible to redeem the property at present, unless some rich man would come forward and guarantee the necessary sum—about \$16,000.

Elder Jutkins cailed attention to the fact that for the past two years the only work of the City Missionary Society had been to keep along the work undertaken earlier. Last year about \$2,450 was subscribed by a few friends and paid on the debts of the churches adopted by the Society. For the coming year \$3,500 would be needed to wipe out the debts on the State Street, Kossuth Street, Dixon Street, Brighton. and Dessplaines Churches. Of this sam about \$1,500 or \$2,000 was subscribed aiready by a few individuals, leaving \$1,500 or \$2,000 to be raised by the churches. A discussion arose on the question how to raise a sum of \$500, which had been partly pledged by the preachers' meeting three years ago for the payment of a brother who had advanced a sum for a site for a church edifice. The whole subject was referred to a committee of Messrs. Williamson, Willing, Boring, Busby, Fowler, and Jutkins.

The Rev. Mr. McChesney desired to call the attention of the meeting to the fact that the press had misrepresented its position on the temperance question, but had not, as had been basely asserted, given up the attempt, or in any way approved the legal opini

going to do about it?

Aged, but Worldly-Wise Brother-Why, he's going to get his speech printed in the papers, of Course.

The Rev. Mr. McChesney-I see present here fully competent reporters, who will no doubt, etc., The meeting then adjourned.

FELL DOWN-STAIRS. THAT'S WHAT KILLED THOMAS DWYER.

In the dreary apartments over the store building No. 248 South Desplaines street, a few doors south of Harrison, there lies in death a man, apparently about 38 years of age, and of rather prepossessing appearance. His mane is Thomas Dwyer, and a Coroner's jury which held an inquest oyer the remains between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon returned a vertilet to the effect that he came to his death by accidentally falling down-stairs. A Tribune reporter, who the effect that he came to his death by accidentally falling down-stairs. A TRIBUNE reporter, who chanced to be in the vicinity last evening, heard of the circumstance, and also the whispered suspicions among some of the neighbors that the wife of the decassed had thrown him headleng down the stairway, and had manifested the utmost indifference after his death. It was confidentially stated by those who pretended to know, that Dwyer and his wife had not lived very happily together of late, and that their quarrels frequently led to blows. Her actions after the death of her husband were regarded as not being consonant with those of a loving and sorrowing wife, and she did not lament in as forcible a manner as the Irishwomen usually do before

company. This of itself was regarded as a suspicious circumstance, and in fact this was about the only argument upon which the aforesaid neighbors based their conclusions.

Enough had been said however, to warrant the newspaper man in inauterating an investigation. The rain was falling in torrents, and but few way-farers were upon the dimly-lighted streets. Yet the inquisitive scribe plodded along on foot into the narrow extension of Desplaines street to the above-mentioned abode. The lower portion of the wretched building, which was similar to many others in the vicinity, had once been used as a store of some kind, although it now had the appearance of having long been deserted. Squalor and silth abounded, and a general sense of gloominess pervaded the surroundings. The very gas-light weemed to refuse to shed its rays further than a few feet about, failing to illuminate the features of the few stragglers who stood alone or in paira about the entrances to buildings and under awnings. All was still, and everything was in the darkness.

of the few stragglers who stood alone or in-pairs about the entrances to buildings and under awnings. All was still, and everything was in the darkness.

A DOOR STOOD OPEN

leading to a staircase, at the top of which glimmered a faint light, and up this narrow, steep passage the reporter wended his way untile arrived at the top, where he emocuntered three or four men, quietly smoking clay pipes and stubs of cigars. They paused in their employment as the intruder advanced upon them, took their pipes from their months, but did not speak. Theydoor leading to the poor apartments w. to Open, and from one of the inner rooms emanate d most doleful sounds of mourning: "Oh, my father! my father! why did you die?"

Entering the doorway, a strange and gloomy sight met the eye of the visitor. In the first upartment sat about a dozen men, with hats upon their heads and clothing dabbled with mud and souked with water. In the mouth of each was fastened as clay pipe, and the owner and bowed down and perfectly silent. In an earthen plate upon the table lay half a dozen was fastened as clay pipe, and the owner new, long-stemmed clay-pipes, heaped with poor tobacco, and a paper of the coarse material stood in close proximity. There was no noise of any kind save the screeching of the fatherless girl in the next room, and an occasional tramp of heavy boots upon the stairs and uncarpeted half. In the inner or back room about a dozen women sat in dejected attitude, with their faces hidden in their hands, and their bodies rocking to and fro. A smail oil-lamp in either room spread a sickly glare upon the surroundings, which, with the noise of the steadily-falling rain outside, created a most weird and dismal expression. The little girl who was making night hideous with her cries was found at the head of the corpse, cumbracing the inanimate clay, and showering tears and kinses upon the cold face of her dead father. The remains were stretched upon the brasst of the deceased a box filled with their should be following simple story:

This

FRACTURED THE BASE OF HIS SKULL

FRACTURED THE BASE OF HIS SKULL and ruptured a blood-vessel. He died at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock yesterday. This was all she professed to know about the occurrence, and she stoutly maintained that deceased was asleep in the bed when she left him to go to market. Her manner was unaccountably strange. She appeared nervous and frightened, though this was hardly to be wondered at, as the proceedings were enough to make a stout heart anall.

quail.

Others were interrogated, but little could be gained in the way of information. One fussy, officious old woman volunteered the information that 'he had died all right; there was nothing the matter with him whatever;" the reporter could ask Mrs. Dwyer if he didn't believe it. It was only an accident. The Coroner said so; he "just tripped and fell, and nobody didn't do nothing at all to him, shure."

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$118 from the Collector and \$2,373 from the Water The Corporation Counsel, Mayor, and Comptroller are very much elated over the city's suc-

The Comptroller continues to allow 6 per cent on the money advanced to the city. Small amounts are almost daily received, yesterday's amount be-There were 125 deaths last week, eight more than for the preceding seven days. There died by scarlet fever, 14; convulsions, 12; diphtheria, 5, and spoplexy, 6.

Eleven new cases of scarlet fever and three of measles were reported yesterday at the Health De-partment. Three deaths from the first-named disase were also reported.

The Department of Public Works yesterday awarded to Lewis R. Dyer the contract for paving the intersections of North State street from Kinzie street to Chicago avenue. The Comptroller was busy resterday making out the vouchers for the \$458,000, which is some day this week to be sent to New York to meet the July interest on the bonded debt.

The Firemen's Benevolent Association was yes-terday presented with \$50 by J. Well & Bros., whose tannery when afame the Fire Department showed exceptionally fine work. showed exceptionally fine work.

During the blow of yesterday, the occupants of that creaking structure termed the City-Hall were much afraid that they were liable to be subjects for a 'Coroner's jury. The sudden gale of wind made the rafters, if there be any, groan, and some of the clerks and employes insist that only for a quick closing of the doors and windows and keeping out of the wind the rookery would quickly have been a conglomerate mass of brick and wood and human frames. The building has long been regarded as unsafe. The breaking of the chimney tops of the Grand Pacific liotel as they rattled down right and left increased the alarm of the occupants of the south side of the hall.

Chief. Fire. Marshal Benner, and yesterday that

south side of the hall.

Chief-Fire Marshal Benner said yesterday that there should be some means invented whereby the public generally could be noticed of the approach of a dangerous storm. He knew for several hours previous that the wind and rain of yesterday were coming, and, could the people have known it, much danage—certainly much trouble—could have been averted. His information was obtained by telegraph. In future when he received telegraphic warnings, if, by a system of signals—flags or some device—housted at each police-station and enginehouse, the people could be told to put down their windows, take in the clothes, and make things secure, the public undoubtedly would be grateful. cure, the public undoubtedly would be grateful.

Prof. Lambert, instructor in chemistry at St. Ignatius College, delivered a scientific lecture yesterday in Marshal Benner's office upon the explosiveness and non-explosiveness of oil-stoves. The majority of the Board of Underwriters were prosent. The Professor clearly amonstrated that most of the 'non-explosive' oil-stoves could be exploded, and out of the half dozen different varieties which he had with him there was but one which, he said; could not be exploded. If the patentee of that particular stove will call at the counting-room of The Tribuns and pay enough, The Tribuns will inform a breathless public as to the name of that hot-muffin and crumpet-baking machine.

the name of that hot-muffin and crumpet-baking machine.

In conversation yesterday afternoon the Mayor said that he had decided to appoint no women to the Board of Education. One reason was that there were many things which came up for discussion in the Board which were not exactly suitable topics of conversation between men and women. Woman's presence at such discussions would at least be embarrassing, and might prevent that freedom of speech and expression of opinion which the educational interest demanded. Then, too, there were really few things which demanded the attention of women, and these few things were fully attended to by a number of the leading and wisest of the lady-tenchers. There were a number of those teachers who had yoluntarily taken it upon themselves to meet occasionally, and discuss topics, which were not usually promiscuously discussed, and transmit their ideas to members of the Board, who presented those ideas to the full Board. Thus women did serve in those matters in which it had been told him women should serve.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Saturday will be sentence-day in the Crimina

The State's Attorney will give a part of the time of the next 'erm of the Criminal Court to hearing Twenty of Kern's boarders escaped yesterday morning. The Jailer let them out because the Grand Jury reported that no bills had been found against them The Citizens' Union of North Chicago has been

wanting to examine the Deputy Assessor's books for some time, in the belief that something crooked, would be developed. The books are now ready for examination. The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of numerous minor cases. It has, so far, found seventy true bills. This and to-morrow afternoon will be given to hearing complaints, and all-day sessions are highly probable.

are highly probable.

The routine of the County Court was varied yesterday morning to try a few insane cases. Among those tried were John and Louise Krull,—man and wife,—who were adjudged insane. The wife had a child in her arms of a few months of age, and beside her four other children of tender years, and the picture was a peculiarly sad one. The other unfortunates were John Mueller. Alice Connors, Mary Linguest, and Richard Norton. They are all to be conveyed to the County Insane Asylum.

5 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The Turkish Evacuation of the Dobrudscha Complete,

in More Southern Fort-

Transferred to Ibrail.

Much Talk About Inhuman Bom-

Sides. The Watchfires of Liberty 'Still

Mountain-Tops. is here, and his friends claim sufficient votes to nominate him. Sherman claims 300 on first ballot, and Newbald 250. There are 960 votes in the Convention. The anti-policy men are willing to accept the policy of slence, but the coming of Gov. Packard, expected here to-night, is considered by Policy men as a trick to make capital and force the issue upon the Convention, which, if done, will result in a severe contest, as both parties are strong and plucky. Delegates, as fast as they arrive, are closeted away by wire-pullers. The Prohibitionists have not decided what they will do. To-morrow will develop more of this Packard business. Unprecedented Rain-Storms in Bueno Ayres, South America.

Ablaze on Montenegrin

A List of the Insurance Placed in St. John, N. B.

the Sufferers.

THE DANUBE.

side of Silistria. The Fourteenth Corps, under Gen. Zimmerman, will cross the river as rapidly as possible. It will be joined by the Fourth Corps, now in the vicinity of Reni, and will march south with the greates dispatch. It is not known vet whether this army will form a column of the advance between Varna and Shumla. IT SEEMS PROBABLE,

however, that to these two corps may fall the duty of reducing Silistra, and perhaps Shumla. It further seems likely that another passage of the Danube will be attempted somewhere be tween Giurgevo and Turnu-Magurelli within the next few days, without awaiting Gen. Zimnerman's advance, which cannot be available to turn the 'Turks' position about Rustchuk under three weeks.

VIENNA, Jnne 25.—The Russians have made'a second crossing at Hirsova. A force of 18,000 men passed over, and has effected a junction with detachments coming from Matchin, and will to-morrow march against the Turkish line of defense between Czenavoda and Kustendie. The Turks are making great exertions to defend the line along

between Czenavoda and Kustendji, which has been strengthened by recent fortifications throughout its entire length. INHUMANITY.

both sides make the usual charges of inhuman BUCHAREST, June 25 .- Thirteen Turkish

shells struck a hospital at Giurgevo. ERZEROUM. June 25.—The bombardment of Kars is very severe, and the garrison is suffering

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

GENERAL.

CETTINJE, June 25 .- Suleiman Pasha's force RUSSIAN SHELLS AT RUSTCHUK.

CHOWDED OUT.

LONDON, June 26.—When the House of Commons got into Committee of Supply last night, no fewer than thirteen motions had precedence of the War Minister, whose name was on the paper in connection with the army estimates. It was necessary, therefore, to defer for future but early opportunity notice of a supplementary vote of redit. The amount asked for will probably be

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—A letter was received at the State Department to-day from the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in which, under date the 14th uit., he gives information concerning the heaviest and most disastrous rain-storm which ever occurred in that country. Its duration was continuous for several weeks, and throughout the Province of Buenos Ayres the pampas were verywhere flooded and drowned out. The damage to estoncias and sheep farms has been im mense. Our Consul says the losses of cattle horses, and sheep can only be estimated, but they must amount to hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of head.

ST. JOHN.

FOUNDED AND MISSING. St. JOHN, N. B., June 25.—The parties at the hospital injured at the fire are doing well. Those still missing are T. O. Leary, Mr. Cough-lin, a woman and child of Smith street, and Mrs. Vance. The aggregate contributions for the sufferers is \$200,000, besides provisions and

INSURANCE.

of the burnt section:

juardian & London & Globe

THE TOTAL LOSS, estimated as nearly as possible, is \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The total amount of insurance is about \$7,000,000. There is no doubt the

mounts of the different companies are unde

THE BAD WEATHER.

WHAT IS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

the Lake region, stationary or higher pressure lower temperature, variable winds, mostly from

the north, stationary or lower temperatur partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 25.—The arrival here

already of so large a number of delegates to the Republican State Convention indicates uncommon interest therein. Every train brings more. As to

results all now is mere speculation, but Mr. Gear is here, and his friends claim sufficient votes to

AN ECHO.

CINCINNATI. June 25 .- Forty-six Jewish firms of

this city, comprising such business-houses as Stern, Mayer & Co., Friedlander & Co., J. & L.

Seasongood & Co., Louis Stix & Co., Stixkruser & Co., Max Stadler & Co., Fechheimer, Frenkel & Co., and others of prominence, have united in

& Co., and others of prominence, have united in signing the following pledge:

We, the undersigned, having noticed with a deep sense of indignation the uncalled-for and unjust discrimination made against travelless as class by Judge Hilton, of New York, in excluding them as guests from his hotel at Saratoga, protest against this unwarrantable action as a gross outrage on our rights, as an insuit to modern civilization, and a stigma upon Republican institutions. Considering the unanimous stand taken by the press as the representative of public opinion, we are content as citizens to leave our cause as such in the hands of the American people. As business men, however, we deem it due to our self-respect, and we hereby declare and pledge ourselves henceforth to entertain no relations whatever with the house of A. T. Stewart. & Co., of which Judge Hilton is the acknowledged head.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

We direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement on our first page headed "Real Estate at Auction." The property to be sold is valuable, and persons wanting to buy will have a splendid operating the search harvains. Full particulars

opportunity to secure bargains. Full particular

an be secured at the office of George R. Clarke &

The Anti-Turkish Beach.

MARRIAGES.

Hartley Pratt and Isa M. Bailey, both of Who

PRICE-On Monday morning, of co

ssidence, 1316 Prairie-av. Friends nthout further notice. New York papers please copy.

DEATHS.

RICH—At 337 South Despinines-st., June 22, fr. Alston Rich.

ohn Price, aged 50 years.

Funeral Wednesday at 2 p. ..., from his late esidence, 1316 Prairie-av. Friends are invited

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

OIL-TANKS.

SAMARITAN NERVINE.

SAMARITAN NERVINE
Is a Bure cure for Epiloptic Fits, Convertions and
Sparsan. It has been tested by thousands and never
was known to failin a single case. Trial Package free
locious stamp for circular giving evidence of cures.
Address. Dr. S. A. RICHMOND, Box 741 St., Joseph Va.

LINEN COLLARS.

KEEP'S LINEN COLLARS.

Four-ply. All the latest tes. \$1.50 per dozen, or for 75 cents.

173 EAST MADISON-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

TURKEY RUGS

CARPETS!

AT OUR STORES,

78 & 80 Randolph-st.,

Wednesday and Thursday, June 28 and 29.

At 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., a large caplogue of

Real Turkish & Persian

RUGS,

Medium, Large, and Extra Large

ALSO, A FEW ELEGANT

TURKISH CARPETS

At 523 North Dearborn-st.,

Wednesday Morning. June 27, at 10 o'clock,

We sell the entire

Household Furniture

And effects of family residence, consisting of Par-lor, Chamber, and Dining-room outilt, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Sale positively without hmit or reserve.

ELISON, POMEROY & .CO.,
Augtione

OIL TANKS

Interest Soon Likely to Centre

The Russian Headquarters

bardment on Both

A Fund of \$200,000 Already Received by

Regular Diurnal Reason for Appointing a New Weather Clerk.

THE DOBRUDSCHA EVCUATED.

IBRAIL, June 25.—The Turks have retreated towards Medidie, on the line of the Kustendji Dobrudscha may be said to be abandoned. It

THE BUSSIAN GENERAL-HEADQUARTERS

have been established here. The Grand Duke Nicholas, with his personal staff and principal Generals, suddenly arrived here Thursday, and suddenly and secretly departed, nobody or will tell whither. In this connection, a tele gram published yesterday says the Grand Duke Nicholas has gone to the Giurgevo head-quarters, and will remain there for three days

TROJAN'S WALL,

Relative to the bombardment which is now progressing between Rustchuk and Giurgevo

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED OF CLEANED and REPAIR. ED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearbors and 261 West Madison-st.. Chicago, 107 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies Dresses, Sacques, Shawis, etc., dyed and cleaned. SERVIA. LONDON, June 25.—A correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs that the Istok, thanking the Czar for the reception given to Prince Milan says the results of the visit have been satisfactory. A nation having a mighty protector like the Czar can confidently look into the future, AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 40 West Lake Street.
CEICAGO. and shed its blood not in vain.

THE SERVIAN MINISTER OF WAR has ordered out for early camp-drill sixteen battalions of soldiers who served in the standing army during 1870 and 1876, also eight battalions of regulars and militia. Officers hither to available are to be taken again into active

HOPE YET LEFT.

re estimated at 10,000. Suleiman passed the Zetta Sunday at Spuz, and is encamped on the plain west of the city. Mehemet Ali is retiring towards Sienitza. It is believed that the Montenegrins will still make a successful resistance.

A Rustchuk special says 100 people have been killed in the streets by Russian shells. THE COMMONS.

BUENOS AYRES.

Tuesday Morning, June 28, at 9:30 o'clock, at FURNITURE, CARPETS,
neral Household Goods, Refrigerators, General
rchandise, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



For Use in the Nursery it Has No Fonal

B.T.BABBITT, New York City. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the tollet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from quarse and deletorious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too efter conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosure recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the calo, and inducing severe had-aches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business, he recently delared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed. The difficulty or procuring a perfectly pure article of Tollet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Bansurr, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacture, whose immense establishment is by far the largues of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Bansurr, whose immense establishment is by far the largues of the kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Bansurra various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already schiered.

After vears of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. Bansurra has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest tollet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of laboustry.

B. T. Bansurra Toller Soap is the time trade-mark

"B. T. Banbirt's Toller Soap" is the trade-mark which this elegant tollet luxury is designated, and

B. T. BABBITT, New York City. AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Burns' Crockery Store,

No. 196 East Randolph-st.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Imported White China, Dining and Tea Ware; Critengraved, and Plain, Glasware; Fine Silver-plated Ware, etc., etc.

By order of R. ABIEY, Assignee.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers. A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

This is the image in Mr. Giadstone's speech at Birmingham which the London Spectator says is finer than any known in modern history. He if speaking of the Armenians, the Bulgarians, the Servians, and the Greeks who resisted and broke the force of the Turkish inundation which centuries ago threatened to overflow Europe, and says: WILL CONTINUE HIS SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

centuries ago threatened to overflow Europe, and says:

"They were like a shelving beach which restrained the ocean. That beach, it is true, is beaten by the waves; it is laid desolate; it produces nothing; it becomes, perhaps, nothing but a mass of shingle, of rock, of almost useless seaweed; but it is a fearce behind which the cultivated earth can spread and escape the incoming tide; and such was, against the Turk, the resistance of Bulgarians, of Servians, of Greeks,—a resistance in which one by one they succumbed, with the single exception of the ever-glorious mountaineers of Montenegro, who have never succumbed. It was that resistance which left Europe able to claim the enjoyment of her own liberty, and to develop her institutions and her laws." A large lot of goods remain unsold, which must be BUTTERS' WEDNESDAY TRADE SALE. WHITE AND YELLOW WARE Assorted Glassware, Oilcloth, and Carpeting, WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 27, at 9:30 o'clock,

At their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers. 15 Barrels Whisky, 30 Cases Wine, 20 Cases Rifles & Muskets.

WEDNESDAY, The 27, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Waltschav, WM. A. Bull-Terks & CO., Auctioneers. PRATT-BAILEY-In this city, June 25, at the Palmer House, by the Rev. L. P. Mercer, Dr. E. BANKRUPT SALE.

> PIANOS, ORGAN, Sheet Music of all kinds, Accordeons, Violins, etc., AT AUCTION,
> WEDNESDAY MORNING. June 27, at 11 o'clock, at
> our Auction Room, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
> WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS' THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Straw Goods, Wool Hats, and Boots and Shoes.
THURSDAY MORNING. June 28. at 9:20 o'clock.
At Butters & Co. 's Auction Rooms, second floor.
Merchants will always find good and salable goods as our salos.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctin.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Tuesday, June 26, 9:30 a. m.

Important Seasonable Specialities to be closed STRAW GOODS. Ten Thousand Dollars, And covering the most desirable Styles in Men's and Boys' wear especially. These goods WILL BE SOLD. GEORGE P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers.

We are instructed to close out at our Auction Sale of

Wednesday, June 27, All Spring and Summer BOOTS AND SHOES

Now unsold, and shall at same time close out 220 lots of the stock of BIRKENSTEIN, EVANS & CO., Boot and Shoe Dealers. These are solid Goods, in regular sizes, and will prove bargains. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-sv.

By HIRAM BRUSH, CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE Of \$25,000 Worth of Furniture. ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE

SKINNER HOUSE Corner of Madison and Canal-sts., TUESDAY, 28, at 10 a.m. Parlor, Chamber, Dinling-room, Of and Kitchen Furnicure, Bar Fixtures, Safe, one dred Marble-top and B. W. Chamber Sets, one hand twenty five Hair Mattresses, over two thosy and the state of the GEORGE PARRY, Mortgagos.

By RADDIN & CLAPP, BOOTS & SHOES AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Large, attractive, and peremptory auction sale of Boots and Shoes to be held at our salesrooms, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.. Chicago,

nd 85 Wabash-av., Chicago,
TUESDAY, JUNE 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. E.
RADDIN & CLAPP, Auctioneers. By ROSENFELD & MUNZER, Auctioneers, 42 and 44 Madison-st., near Wabsen-st.
REGULAR TRADE SALE THIS MORNING, 10 o'clock sharp. Catalogues can be had in salesroom. ROSENFELD & MUNZER, Auctioneers.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 the and upward as 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confestioner, Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

VOLUME LIFE INSUI

UNITED STATES

Cash Capital, \$ CHARTERED BY C

Safe, Reliable, and Citizens of Chicago west are urged to in advantages offered by

DIRECTO

PRINCIPAL BUSINES Chicago, Ill., 157-16

FIRE STORE FIRE STORE FIRE STORE 168 South Examine \$2.75, \$3, 6 PANTS at t 168 South Clark Street \$1.00 Wor 168 South Clark Street the Fire Steent styles, lined, worth

FIRE STORE White Vestor Cassimere V FIRE STORE We will sell FIRE 1688. Clark

Will continue the Closing-Out

At Lower Prices th Purchasers anxiou their money go as f sible should not fa

prove this rare oppo State and Ada

FOR RE DESIRABLE OFFICES TRIBUNE BU

TOREN

Apply to . WM. C. STOCKHOLDERS MI

Office of the Chicago 110 LaSalle st., Ro The Annual Meeting of the Sto Chicago Dock Company, for the el-tors for the ensuing year, and for ness that may be presented, will city at the office of the Company of city at the office of the Company 10, 1877, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. C. H. DU

ESTIMATI Given for ADVERTISING NEWSPAPER in the Country PROPOSALS.

ADVERTISING

About 5,000 tons at Montreal nia, Detroit Junction, or H About 2,000 tons at Portland The Company has wharfage tion for shipment by water at aia, and Portland, and delive made through the summer an Offers, stating the price pelbs.) and the place of delive ceived by the undersigned July.

JOSEPH H Montreal, June 15, 1877. Office of the County Treasur Collector,

COOK COUNTY, IL PROPOS For the Erection of a Chemic for the Illinois Industrial

Urbana, III.:

Bids will be received for the above trustees of the raid University on day of July, 1877, at the University. Pinas and specifications will be at consulting architect, Chicago, III., dell, 41 Clark-st., from June 21 to July 9. The Trustees reserve the right to bids.